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"GARDEN and FARM" Incorporated with Green's Fruit Grower, May 15th, 1902.



Twenty-third Year.—No. 8.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1903.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Gray Heads and Bald Heads.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Do men and women become gray-headed in a night? Yes, history has recorded many such cases, and these records prove that mental activity or anxiety not only turns the hair gray at an early age but makes people bald-headed. It is remarkable how rapidly hair turns gray. It is claimed that certain hairs will turn white in a night from great fear or mental excitement. But there is another source of gray hair and of bald heads, and that is the wearing of over-warm and tight head coverings. If men should dispense with hats or caps there would doubtless be fewer bald-headed men, and the hair would not turn gray so rapidly. While it is not natural for men to be bald-headed, it is doubtless the intention of nature that hair should become gray as man grows older, since gray hair is becoming to aged people. Notice how absurd an old man looks when he puts on a black wig. The black hair of the wig seems to emphasize the wrinkles and lines of care and anxiety that age has furrowed in the man's face; whereas gray hairs seem to make the observer oblivious of the marks of age upon the face.

The effect of fruit juice on the health is well known. It has recently been discovered that lemon juice will destroy the germs of typhoid fever and other diseases. While it is doubtful whether lemon juice could be taken into the stomach of sufficient strength to destroy disease germs, there is no doubt that the effect of fruit juice is good, having a tendency to free the stomach from disease germs, and being beneficial in other ways. Most people need acids of fruits in order to be healthy; even those who are troubled with sourness of the stomach are sometimes relieved by a little lemon juice taken in a glass of water, since the acids of fruits often counteract the acidity of the stomach. Most fruits are made up largely of juice. If we extract the juice from a lemon, orange, apple, peach or grape we have not much substance left, therefore when you drink a glass of unfermented grape juice, or other fruit juice you secure nearly all the healthful and nourishing properties of the fruit itself.

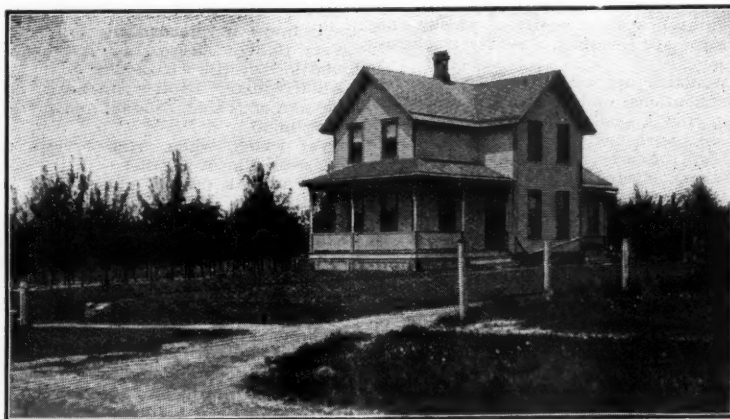
Pneumonia.—Green's Fruit Grower readers should remember that this dreaded disease destroys more lives than any other. The great preventative of pneumonia, as of many other diseases, is keeping the body full of vital force. When you are overworked, or reduced in strength from any cause, pneumonia or other diseases are likely to step in and destroy your life. Those who accustom themselves to all kinds of weather, those who are out doors much of the time, are not so liable to pneumonia as those who confine themselves more closely to dwellings. When those who confine themselves a larger portion of the time suddenly expose themselves, without great care, to sudden changes of temperament, they are liable to be attacked with pneumonia. Thoroughly ventilated houses do much to prevent this dreaded disease.

Grief and Gladness.

All ye whose hands are weary
With tasks of the long, long day,
And soiled, and hard and bruised and
scarred,
Give heed to the things I say:
Though your hands are sore with striving
To meet life's many needs
They are whiter far than the white hands
are
That spurns life's humble deeds,
All ye whose hearts are burdened
With griefs of the long, long way,
Whose days and years are stained with
tears,
Give heed to the things I say:
Though your hearts are bruised and
broken,
Yet better their strife and sting
Than the empty heart that feels no smart
From the wounds that love may bring.

They've Caught the Bug.

They've found the bug that eats the bug
That fights the bug that bites us;
They've traced the germ that kills the germ
That chews the germ that smites us.
They know the bug that knifes the bug
That stabs the bug that jabs us;
They've seen the germ that hates the germ
That blifs the germ that nabs us.
They've struck the bug that slays the bug
That flays the bug that sticks us;
They've jalled the germ that guides the
germ
That taught the germ to fix us.
But still these bugs—microbic thugs—
In spite of drugs combat us;
And still these germs—described in terms
Inspiring squirms—get at us!
—W. D. Nesbit, in "Life."



HOME OF A SUBSCRIBER TO GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

Health Notes.

Sulphur is a system regulator, especially when the skin shows a need for such, and is particularly adapted for old chronic cases.
Camphor is generally considered as a depressant, and, being an anti-spasmodic, is useful in colic, and is always the first remedy thought of in cases of cholera.
Fever blisters can be gotten rid of by the use of powdered alum.
A little carbolic acid added to the water in which burns, bruises and cuts are washed greatly lessens the soreness.
For bronchitis, take the dried leaves of common mullein plant; powder and smoke in a clay pipe.
Liquid carbolic acid, one-half drachm to four ounces iodine will prevent the discoloration of the skin.
A simple remedy for softening and whitening the hands consists in the use of almond meal, cornmeal or oatmeal instead of soap, and then rubbing them with lemon juice or honey lotion or any similar unguent.
Diuretics.—For the kidneys, the following fruits have diuretic properties and are therefore useful in kidney diseases: Grapes, peaches, strawberries, whortleberries, prickly pears, black currants, and pumpkin and melon seeds.
Refrigerants.—The cooling properties of lemons, limes and apples are well-known. These are useful fruits for hot weather and to protect against heat-stroke. Apples are also laxative and diuretic as well as refrigerant.
Some men are considered smart because they are able to talk well, but some others are smarter because they are able not to talk.

Honey for Children.

Professor Cook says: "We all know how children long for candy. This longing voices a need, and is another evidence of the necessity of sugar in our diet. Children should be given all the honey at each mealtime that they will eat. It is safer; will largely do away with the inordinate longing for candy and other sweets; and in lessening the desire will doubtless diminish the amount of cane sugar eaten. Then if cane sugar does work mischief with health, the harm may be prevented."
Ask the average child whether he will have honey alone on his bread, or butter alone, and almost invariably he will promptly answer, "Honey." Yet seldom are the needs or the tastes of the child properly consulted. The old man craves fat meat; the child loathes it. He wants sweet, not fat. He delights to eat honey; it is a wholesome food for him, and is not expensive. Why should he not have it?
If a man is able to collect his thoughts he can pull through without borrowing trouble.
When the busy little bee gets a load he goes straight home—which is more than any man can do.
Although a man of considerable push, the engineer of a wheelbarrow is always behind with his work.
A married man never realizes how insignificant he is until his wife returns home from a week's visit to her folks.
When a woman rattles the dishes more than usual while preparing supper it's a sure sign there'll be something doing when her husband comes home.—Chicago News.

Fruits as Food and Medicine.

That fruit has many uses besides pleasing the taste is well known, but the exact properties of each kind are not so well understood by the consumers, and a few suggestions on the subject may not be amiss, says the Christian Work.
Fruit alone will not sustain life for any great length of time, but helps to furnish a variety in the diet.
It stimulates and improves appetite and digestion, relieves thirst and introduces water into the system, acts as a laxative or astringent, stimulates the kidneys and supplies the organic salts necessary to proper nutriment.
If the medicinal uses of fruit were understood and care taken to use the appropriate kinds much less medical treatment would be needed.
Among the laxatives are figs, prunes, dates, nectarines, oranges and mulberries.
The astringents are blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, pomegranates, quinces, pears, wild cherries, cranberries and medlars.
The kinds used for diuretics are grapes, black currants, peaches, whortleberries and prickly pears.
The refrigerants are red and white currants, gooseberries, lemons, limes and apples.
Apples are useful as a stomach sedative and will relieve nausea and even seasickness.
Chemical Comparisons.—What a man's body contains:
A bowlful of sugar.
Enough salt to provide a dinner party.
Enough iron to make five carpet tacks.
Enough gas to fill a gasometer of 3,949 feet.
Enough carbon to make 9,360 lead pencils.
Enough phosphorus to make 3,064 boxes of matches.
Enough hydrogen to fill a balloon that would lift himself.
There is enough fat to make from four to eight pounds of candles.
One is wrong in forbidding flowers entirely for the sickroom, but they should be chosen with reference to their effect on the nervous system and for their antiseptic property. Flowers that have delicate perfumes act favorably on the nervous system, and experiments show that varieties possessed of brilliant colors are greatly prized by the sick. Flowers possessing penetrating odors should never be permitted to enter the sickroom, and the aroma of the violet, the lily of the valley, the clove and the carnation have a pernicious influence on invalids.
An admirable cold cream is made by taking the tallow from a sheep's kidneys and frying it out slowly on the back of the stove, adding a little powdered borax and a few drops of spirits of camphor. When cool perfume with rosemary and pour into a jar.
"My uncle died yesterday, sir, and I want you to officiate. Can you say something nice about him?"
"But I didn't know him."
"Good! You're just the man."—Brooklyn Life.
Ascum—If "brethren" is a synonym for "brothers," why not "sistern" for "sisters?"
Henpeck—Nonsense! I've often heard of a sistern that would dry up occasionally.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard.

Denver Field and Farm Notes.

The name German prune is used rather vaguely by people generally and is applied to more than one variety. However the one which is the most commonly called by this name is known in Germany as the Quetsche. It is of medium size as compared with other European prunes or plums, is of long, oval form with one side decidedly larger than the other, having a plain suture on one side, bluish purple with thick bloom giving the fruit a blue appearance. Feltenberg is a distinct variety but is sometimes called Large German prune because of its slightly larger size but very close resemblance in every way to the Quetsche. Both are good varieties.

It is only after a man has had a peach orchard for four or five years that he begins to reflect and see the great importance of attention to small details in planting and pruning. When a man begins to plant young peach trees he cannot believe that fifteen feet will be too close and that even at twenty-four feet the branches will join in five years. When he comes to prune the trees it makes his heart ache to see half the year's growth cut away and burned. And at the thinning of the fruit it seems madness to pick off five peaches out of six. He lives and learns and wishes he had known some good authority to whom to go about these matters before he had made mistakes.

A Big School of Trout—In the summer of 1904, says Colonel Root, "I saw in one large deep hole in the Poudre near La Porte thousands of trout lying at the bottom of the stream. Many of them would have measured eighteen inches in length and I estimated them equivalent to two full wagon loads. It was during a grasshopper raid in that section and the fishermen could not catch the fish. While I had my tackle with me and spent some time angling for the speckled beauties I was not so much as rewarded by a nibble."

One of my neighbors has grain stored overhead in his barn with a chute coming down into the feed room of the stable. He has it arranged with different slides and he can measure the grain fed to his teams as he lets it out into a basket. If he wants six quarts of oats, for instance, he takes out the top slide, lets it fill up with oats, then places it in the six quart slot, and lets it out into his measure. This is handy and there is really no danger of overfeeding if the right measure is computed in the chute.

His Horror of Cruelty to Animals

One of the best traits in Lord Salisbury's character is his detestation of cruelty to children or animals. In Hatfield they still tell a tale of his horse-whipping a burly farm laborer in the days when he was Lord Cranborne. He caught the man beating a child and thrashed him so severely that he was ill in bed for a fortnight.

No man is employed on the Cecil estates unless he is known by Lord Salisbury to be a good husband and father. The old aristocrat is inquisitorial, but with the best motives. He has no use for any man who ill-treats an animal even slightly. Not long ago he dismissed one of his groomers for whipping a dog.

In the summer of 1901 a part of Cockney pleasure seekers drove past the grounds of the Hatfield house in a wagonette. The fagged horses were flogged cruelly to make them gallop. Lord Salisbury happened to be standing at his gate. He at once ordered his carriage and followed the party until he met a policeman and gave them in charge for cruelty to animals.

A suggestion in regard to supplying local markets with eggs was very favorably received. Said Mr. Rudd, the well-known poultry grower and dealer of Massachusetts: "In selling eggs, if you have a retail trade, which is to be preferred, I think it would be well to put them up in nice little packages or boxes, or if you have a trade at a grocery, where you are trying to establish a reputation for yourself, it might be well to have the boxes with the name of your farm on them. You could establish the reputation of your place in this way, and if you wished to change from this store to some other, a great part of your trade would follow you. For the ordinary commission house this is not advisable, as there is a great difference, or so many middlemen between the producer and consumer."

Mrs. Grimes—They say that frequent bathing is very injurious to the human system.

Mrs. Symes—I've always wondered how it was that your family enjoyed such perfect health.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Green's Fruit Grower can secure for its readers reduced rates on most newspapers and magazines. Write us for rates on the periodicals you wish to take.



Goo-goo eyes may be defined as attentions with intentions contrary to conventions.

A brick, if properly manipulated, may be a deadly weapon.

The term "a single man" includes an unmarried woman.

The first exercise of mechanical ingenuity was in the manufacture of fig-leaf aprons.

One cannot "loiter" in a place without being there.

Wines, liquors and groceries are not "furniture."

In dog parlance "setting" means "standing."

The word "pants" describes a subject of larceny.

When a pack of dogs are on a railroad track it is not necessary to blow the whistle for each particular dog.

Marriage is a discipline as well as a delight.

It is very seldom, if ever, that the fondest hopes of wedded bliss are realized.

A minor is a person. Seldom has the art of typography been so successfully diverted from the diffusion of knowledge to the suppression of it as in some insurance policies.

The sale of intoxicating liquor to a minor is unlawful, even though he is over six feet in height.

Where there is an issue as to whether certain liquor is intoxicating it is not proper to allow the jury to take some of the liquor with them into the jury room for the purpose of experimenting with it and finding out whether or not it is intoxicating.

A judge does not have to be a fool.

A person who carries accident insurance may take part in the ordinary games of the country or cross a crowded street.

A married man may blunder into bigamy.

An open knife, a bottle of whisky and a razor are certainly a deadly combination.

Ministers are accustomed to ask for contributions, and it is not humiliating to borrow a small sum from one of them in an emergency.

Legal offenses are crimes and misdemeanors enacted by the legislatures.

A husband is not guilty of desertion when his wife rents his room to a boarder and crowds him out of the house.

A man may be of intemperate habits and still at times be sober.

Woman has always been a favorite with equity, and it always throws its willing arms around her.

In the happy hunting grounds there are no corporations, as they have no souls and consequently no hereafter.

The Stark apple is a late keeper, medium to large in size and striped with dull red over a green surface, which finally turns to yellow. The tree is thrifty and bears fairly well. If the color of the fruit were not dull it would be a good market variety. As it is, it is good for family use late in the winter because the flavor is quite good for a late apple. Boiken is of European origin and but little grown in this country. It is rather small in size, yellow in color, of sub-acid flavor and of medium quality.

Whatever is worth having costs effort, says Edward Van Alstyne, in Rural New Yorker. When the apple crop is several times in value that of the hay and grain of the farmer with the same number of acres (and these take hard labor to produce,) and the fruit grower sees his land increase in value to \$100 and over per acre, where the other's land equally well situated will not bring over \$50 or \$60, he feels that it is labor well expended. The value of land must always be based on its earning power.

The deepest of all borings is at Parnsdorff, near Ratibor, in Silesia, where the Prussian government sank a well 2,003.34 meters below the surface (nearly 6,573 feet). The upper part of the well is lined. Observations of temperature have been made, giving practically the same results as those obtained in the well of Schadebach, near by, which is only 256 meters less deep.

The forests of Nicaragua are found by Professor F. D. Baker to contain three hundred distinct varieties of trees. A bark that has been brought to the United States as a substitute for cork, proves to be from the roots of the anona, a tree of the lowlands, resembling the ordinary cotton wood of the United States.

"What do we plant when we plant the tree? We plant the ship which will cross the sea; We plant the mast to carry the sails; We plant the plank to withstand the gales; The keel, the keelson, the beam, the knee; We plant the ship when we plant the tree."

What do we plant when we plant the tree? A thousand things that we daily see; We plant the spire that out-towers the crag; We plant the staff for our country's flag; We plant the shade from the hot sun free; We plant all these when we plant the tree."

I have nothing to send, dearest, On the day you make so sweet; But if I could I would gather Roses to strew at your feet; Lilies to light your chamber, When the gloaming gathers in, And sing you a song of their glory, Who neither toil nor spin.

'Tis to be honest, kind and true Unto all others as you'd have them be to you.

To love the Lord with all thy heart, Love to thy neighbor as thyself impart. To be content with what the Lord hath given,

Then will you find on earth a little heaven. Mary A. Huston.

"Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,

Make me a child again just for to-night! Mother, come back from the echoless shore, Take me again to your heart as of yore; Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care, Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;

Over my slumbers your loving watch keep— Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!"

In battle or business, whatever the game, In law or in love it is ever the same; In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf,

Let this be your motto, "Rely on yourself." —J. G. Saxe.

Freckles, like red hair, are an indication of an ardent temperament.

A long forehead indicates intelligence; a short forehead, activity.

Irregular teeth generally indicate a lack of culture and refinement.

Gray eyes are generally found associated with prudence and foresight.

Large, wide-spreading nostrils show ample lungs and good health.

Very tightly closed lips are usually found in secretive characters.

An irregular, knotty forehead is a sure sign of a bold, original and investigating mind.

Eyes which, when viewed from the side, seem almost parallel with the nose, denote a weak mental and physical organization.

Prominent, arched eyebrows show great power of perception in regard to form and color. All great painters have such brows.

Spinach is a Persian plant. Filberts came from Greece. Quinces came from Corinth. The turnip came from Rome. The nasturtium came from Peru. Horseradish is a native of England. Damsons originally came from Damascus.

The bean is said to be a native of Egypt.

The pea is a native of the south of Europe.

Coriander seed came originally from the East.

The gooseberry is indigenous to Great Britain.

Apricots are indigenous to the plains of America.

The cucumber was originally a tropical plant.

Pears were brought from the East by the Romans.

The man of wealth who lives in, with and for his money, who thinks only of himself or his immediate family, lives a narrow, mean and selfish life, and wealth can hardly give him any more satisfaction than it can give a monkey, a prize pig or a pet dog, says Nashville "American." The possession of wealth imparts obligations which cannot be ignored without a resulting penalty imposed by the law of compensation. Wealth, inherited or acquired, should be a stimulus to the noblest ambition, to the nearest approach to unselfishness, to efforts to add to the sum total of human happiness and to the dissipation of ignorance.

When a man comes to me for nervous treatment I usually find that he has been working too long. But it is more difficult for me to get him to shorten his hours than it is to induce him to take medicines. The hardest and most disagreeable prescription to some men is rest. The men of greatest force in the world are the men of greatest vitality. A man who takes care of himself and does not overwork or overstimulate will resist disease where another man, under precisely similar circumstances, will succumb to it.

Pear Culture.

By George B. Griffith.

Whoever has seen the old Stuyvesant pear tree, so long a landmark in New York city, cannot fail to contrast its great age with the short life that some of our finest varieties now attain. There is an old proverb: "He who plants pears, plants for his heirs." The pear tree is naturally long lived, but we might as well expect the boy of the period to reach the age of Methusaleh as expect the pear trees we are now planting to become patriarchs among the trees. It is only by bringing together a vast mass, not of theories, but of actual observations, that we can get much light upon the proper management of this most excellent fruit tree. Where success is attained, the manner of achieving it, and the conditions under which it is attained, are all interesting points.

I have succeeded with a single tree so well, that lovers of fine pears may care to know what I have done, and how I have done it. And I have succeeded in a locality where pear blight is quite common. My one tree is a Flemish Beauty, and last season was filled with as fine pears as I ever saw. One limb was so heavily loaded that, before it was tied up it reached within 6 inches of the ground. I would speak of the soil first. It is a clay soil, with a mixture of sand, gravel and loam. It is heavy enough to keep the roots from running too deep, and holds moisture tolerably well. I have carefully refrained from cutting the tree back, my reason being that I think a wound of that kind may induce blight. Furthermore, I resolved that as long as my tree was making a splendid growth, I would torture it with no doubtful experiments.

It is a favorite practice with many in the culture of a pear tree to "dig about it and dung it," and then if it will not bear fruit, they let it die and cut it down with a clear conscience. I have allowed the grass to grow all around mine. It stands in a fine lawn that is kept constantly clipped with a lawnmower. I know the facts are that trees standing in the grass under just such circumstances as I speak of have been greatly injured by the blight, and even those that have never been pruned and never dug about or manured—wild pears, growing in pastures—have been affected by blight; yet the course I have taken has proved the safest for the success of my efforts. I feel sure that I am justified in saying that my simple method is far better than digging around the tree. Digging may injure the roots. It certainly lets the hot sun have a chance that it cannot get through a heavy turf. Then, too, I believe the turf acts as a filter, conveying to the roots the best properties of the manure placed under the tree, and conveying them in better condition when filtered through the grass than when the manure is piled up as a mulch on loose, open soil. I have, from time to time, scattered under the tree unleached ashes, rotten chips and well-rotted stable manure; always, however, keeping it neatly raked down, so as not to prevent a rich, luxuriant growth of grass. I cannot believe that my success is accidental, because every other method that my neighbors have tried is either a failure, or only a partial success, while I am raising Flemish Beauties of large size and luscious taste, so luscious indeed as to tempt the pilfering propensity of half-grown boys who are out late at night when they should be at home and asleep in bed. However, a brown dog of fair size and rather unusual activity, to whom the freedom of the yard is given after bedtime, contributes not a little to the preservation of my much admired and really excellent fruit.

It is safe to say that every orchard, well cultivated, can be made to pay.

For the first years of an orchard pruning is one of the most important items.

Mulberries make splendid shade trees for the poultry yard, and the fowls devour the berries.

First class fruit in first class shape will probably create an inquiry for more of the same kind.

There is no objection to selling No. 2 fruit if it is so marked. But to sell No. 2 fruit as No. 1 is wrong.

A large orchard poorly planted and poorly tended will not produce as good results as fewer trees well cultivated.

Young trees should not be trimmed too liberally, as too much foliage taken from the tree weakens its feeding power.

Hundreds of trees set every year die because of the neglect of the owners. It is not always the fault of the nurserymen.

In many instances apple trees bear only every other year. Were it not for this fact the trees would necessarily be very short lived.

Many unoccupied fence corners might be growing a tree if set there. In a few years it would be a source of beauty and comfort.

The Brave Toilers.

Ah! the many weary toilers,
Breathing e'er the selfsame prayer,
Asking not for joy or gladness,
Pleading but for strength to bear.

With their faces growing whiter
As the weary years go by,
Ever at their posts you find them,
Though they often long to die.

What to them Earth's wondrous beauties?
What to them its music sweet?
Toiling on through all the sunshine
For the bread that they must eat.

Yet they add no cry of anguish
To the old world's wail of woe,
With their white lips pressing closer,
Ever on their way they go.

And you seem to hear them breathing
O'er and o'er the selfsame prayer,
"Father, help us that we faint not;
Father, give us strength to bear."
—Cora Britton Ruppert.

Notes from the Adirondacks.

Another walk leads up the mountain side, thence through the tangled woodland to a monstrous spring, which is the source of a river. We had some difficulty in following the trail to this spring since trees had fallen over the trail and obscured it. After a long search we found the coveted spot, which was as wild as it could possibly have been made. It was called the boiling spring, since the water, coming up from the depth below, seemed continually vomiting up boiling water, simply white clean sand which came up constantly with the water. The water was almost ice cold and of absolute purity; the stream from this spring would almost carry a mill. Our boarding place and this spring were near the summit of this locality, a little over 2,000 feet elevation. To the west the water flowed westward, while to the east the water flowed eastward.

Our principal exercise was in rowing about the beautiful lakes, which never looked twice alike. Different hours of the day, different conditions of the clouds or the sun continually caused a change of expression of the sparkling waters. One night we returned just at dusk from a long fishing excursion through the lakes. The water was as calm as a mirror at that hour, and the reflections of the trees and views of the distant mountains in this lake were something more real than I had ever before witnessed. We could hardly distinguish between the reflection and the reality. It seemed as though we were in fairy land, and that the boat was actually pushing through leafy bushes and wide spreading spruce and balsams when, in fact, we were passing through reflections cast upon the water.

We had trout for breakfast, trout for dinner and trout for supper continually, until we became tired of trout and preferred beef steak or mutton. Our landlady, Mrs. Wardner, is an expert in cooking trout. She bakes them in the oven for a time, then stews them in cream. The trout are first split at the back.

Paul Smith hotel is located near our cottage. He was an old time guide. He is now worth over a million dollars. Those who visit these mountains should be careful not to get lost. It is possible in following any trail to be led off the trail by trees that have fallen in the way, and then to lose the trail and to become utterly lost. It is no joke to be lost in a forest leading in every direction hundreds of miles. Most people become insane when lost. I have known men who lived in a certain section of the mountains for years to become lost after going to the spring for water where they have gone before on numerous occasions, going away from home when they thought they were returning home. I have known men to be lost who left the cars standing on the switch to hunt a partridge which they heard drumming near by, and to be found days afterwards in a demented condition.

As I sat one morning upon a mound thickly covered with trailing arbutus enjoying the beautiful surroundings, I said to myself as I looked at a group of trees struggling with one another for supremacy, these trees may be likened to the strugglings of men. The trees are somewhat crowded in the place where they are growing, but this is no fault of theirs. For one reason or another, more through good luck than otherwise, one of these trees in the large group got a firmer foothold, and thrust its branches higher and broader than the others. As the years go by this fortunate, or prosperous tree over shadows its brethren. Its branches spread far and wide, its roots are thrust out vigorously in every direction, taking up the moisture and fertility of the neighboring soil until

SWAMP-ROOT.

Is not recommended for everything; but if you have Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble, it will be found just the remedy you need. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also a book telling all about it and its great cures. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



GROWTH OF MY PIGS WAS MARVELOUS

MOUNTAIN GROVE, Mo., December 7, 1902.

International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

GENTLEMEN:—I have tested "International Stock Food" for Horses, Cows, Calves and Hogs and it gave marked results in every case. I had a horse with the farcy, swollen as thick as my hand all over the belly and after two weeks' feeding of "International Stock Food" he was sound and well. All my teams have done remarkably well and are fat. My cows also show a large gain in milk and flesh, and it caused the finest growth on a jack colt that I ever saw. My fattening hogs have done the best I ever had hogs do and the growth of my pigs and shoats was simply marvelous. A stockman remarked that my thoroughbred hogs were the finest he ever saw. I never expect to be without "International Stock Food" for my stock as it makes me extra money.

Yours respectfully, JAMES B. DAKE.

—We Have Thousands of Similar Testimonials and Will Pay You \$1000 Cash to Prove That They Are Not Genuine and Unsubstantiated.—

Our "International Stock Food" is prepared from Roots, Herbs, Seeds and Grains and is the highest quality of food ever made. It is a Great Aid in Growing or Fattening stock because it increases the appetite and aids Digestion and Assimilation so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten. We positively guarantee that its use will make you extra money over the usual Plan of Growing and Fattening stock. "International Stock Food" can be fed in safety to Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. It is absolutely Harmless even if taken into the Human system. You insist on eating medicinal ingredients with your own food at every meal. Salt is a stomach tonic and worm medicine, Pepper is a powerful stimulating tonic, Mustard is a remedy for dyspepsia, Vinegar is a diuretic. You eat these medicinal ingredients almost with every mouthful of your food, and it is proven that these Medicines promote health and strength for people and improve their digestion. "International Stock Food" contains pure vegetable medicinal ingredients that are just as safe and as necessary an addition to the regular feed of your stock if you desire to keep them in the best possible condition. "International Stock Food" is endorsed by Every High-Class Farm Paper. It purifies the blood, stimulates and permanently strengthens the entire system so that disease is prevented or cured. "International Stock Food" is sold on a "Spot Cash Guarantee" by Fifty Thousand Dealers throughout the World. Your Money will be Promptly Refunded in any case of failure. It will make your Calves or Pigs grow Amazingly and has the largest sale in the World for keeping them healthy. Beware of the many Cheap and Inferior Imitations. No Chemist can separate all the Different powdered Roots, Herbs, Barks and Seeds that we use. Any One claiming to do so Must be an Ignoramus or a Falsifier.

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Dear Sirs:—I received your "International Stock Book" and was more than pleased with it. It is worth more than \$10.00 to me. Very truly yours, RICHARD J. MORRISSEY.

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Dear Sirs:—Your "International Stock Book" duly received, and it is the best thing of its class that I have ever seen. There is a volume of useful articles in it from start to finish. Respectfully, GEO. W. NULL.

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IT CONTAINS 183 LARGE ENGRAVINGS OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, POULTRY, ETC.

The Cover of this Book is a Beautiful Live Stock Picture. It is Printed in Six Brilliant Colors. Size of the book is 6 1/2 by 9 1/2 inches. It cost us \$2000 to have our Artists and Engravers make these Engravings. It describes common Diseases, and tells how to treat them. It also gives Descriptions, History and Illustrations of the Different Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Hogs and Poultry. It contains Life Engravings of many very noted Animals, and also testimonials. The Editor of This Paper Will Tell You That You Ought To Have This Stock Book in Your Library For Reference. It Contains a Finely Illustrated Veterinary Department That Will Save You Hundreds of Dollars.

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finally there is one large, vigorous, pre-dominating tree and numerous little dwarf, sickly specimens. In the case of humanity there are a lot of boys growing up together, one resembling another very nearly, but by and by one of these boys accumulates wealth. He is the strong tree; his companions shrink away into littleness in comparison. The strong man becomes stronger and stronger, richer and richer; his companions become smaller and smaller, poorer and poorer. It is sad that these inequalities should exist but they seem to be inevitable.—Editor.

The Fascination of Angling.—Dr. A. T. Bristow in The World's Work, says: The angler's art is but a pretext or rather the incentive to a ramble and not the sole object of the fisherman, unless alas! he belongs to that too common variety the man whose sole object is his catch. Such a man fishes with a worm, hides fingerlings in the depth of his basket and photographs his catch as a witness of his crimes. He is not a fisherman, but a butcher. A yellow primrose on the river's bank is to him a primrose and nothing more. The true fisherman loves to catch fish, to match his wits against the wary trout, but as he wanders from pool to pool the songs of the birds greet him restfully; every turn in the stream reveals a nook in which strange wild flowers nestle. The gentle excitement of the sport prevents the scene from becoming monotonous. The element of chance, the uncertainty of the catch add the drop of tobacco sauce which gives zest to the day. And the noontide meal by the brink of the stream! When did a meal have a more delightful flavor? Delmonico never served a trout like unto those we have eaten by the banks of a mountain brook with the clear blue sky above, the waving forest round about and the murmuring stream at our feet. The hour of contemplation comes afterward with the pipe of peace in our hand instead of the relinquished rod. How far off the city seems! Are there such things as corporations, trusts, stocks, bonds; electric lights that amaze the sight, harsh warnings of trolley gongs, the rumble and grind of the wheels and the brakes on the elevated road which afflict the ear? The harshest note that breaks the stillness here is the boom of the bittern in the distant marsh. Home to camp the fisherman goes, taking a cast in this silent pool in which the trout rose in the forenoon to his cast but missed the fly, or in that dark hole deep under the bank in which a vigilant eye may detect the brown sides of a trout with lazily waving fins and tail—an old campaigner not easily caught.

"But I don't believe," he said, "that a man profits by his mistakes."
"You don't?"
"No, I don't. Why, I've made enough mistakes to be rich, if I could profit by them."—Chicago Post.

What I Would Do if Rich.

A poor man and his wife were telling what they would do if they had a million dollars. They said they would put away a small sum, say ten thousand dollars, and give the rest of the million dollars to the church, to the poor and unfortunate. This is the opinion of many poor people. How often we hear people of moderate means, telling what they would do if they were rich. Well, this poor man, to his surprise, inherited a million dollars. Then he and his wife sat down to decide how much they should give to the church to help pay off its debt. They first thought they would pay off the entire debt of the church, but upon reflection, decided that they were preventing other people from giving that which they well could afford to give, therefore, they thought it best to pay off only half the church debt. Then after considering the question of giving a large portion of their fortune to the poor, they set down on paper sums of money that they would give persons who were needy, but later decided that so large gifts might tempt these poor people to be indolent, therefore they cut the sum down largely.

There was a fine mansion on the estate which this man inherited, and while he was yet a poor man he had said to his wife, "If I owned this fine property, I would donate it to my native city as a hospital or park." When he inherited this palatial home he remembered his former proposition, but it was so attractive, and he and his wife were so delighted with the chance of living in a fine house they decided to occupy it themselves. They did so, but were surprised to find how much it cost to live in such a house, how much money it took to pay for servants, for supplies and for taxes. In fact, they were surprised at the large sum of money which they were continually compelled to pay out for one thing or another, which they were not called upon to pay out when they were poor. The large sums of money which they were called upon to pay out every day, every month and every year, so filled them with alarm that the decided they could not afford to give any of their money away, thus neither the church or the poor ever received one cent of the vast inheritance, and the palatial home was never given for a hospital or park.—Condensed for Green's Fruit Grower from Saturday Post.

"When you find a person who has reached middle life, who has no complaints to make, who has more than a usually gracious manner, a serene temper, a sympathy seemingly without limit and hope that is infectious, depend upon it, you are in the presence of one who has come by the thorn road, who has carried his cross with bleeding feet, who has known Golgotha, and who has out of the depths of black despair entered into peace through accepting the wormwood and drinking all of it."—The Philistine.

Would you have your songs endure?
Build on the human heart. Browning.

But if for any wish thou darrest not pray,
Then pray to God to cast that wish away. Coleridge.

Some hae meat and canna eat,
And some wad eat that wait;
But we hae meat and we can eat,
And sae the Lord be thanket. Burns.

It is the little rift within the lute,
That by and by will make the music mute,
And, ever widening, slowly silence all. Tennyson.

As long as the sin bears no fruit,
The fool thinks it honey;
But when the sin ripens to sorrow,
Then, indeed, he goes down into sorrow. Dhamma-pada.

Struggle—God trains His people for service by causing them to pass through struggles. No child of God has ever passed through struggles of any kind that he did not have the presence of God with him.

Respect for Women—The treatment of woman is the index of civilization. Where she is respected and treated with courtesy in girlhood, with fidelity in wifehood and with reverence in motherhood there civilization reaches its highest expression.

Idleness—The idle class of women has increased with the increase of luxury and the other conditions of the economic world. In the primitive epochs of civilization women of all classes thought it a sin and a shame to spend a day in idleness.

Ambition—No matter what honors we may gain or what position we may attain, we are never satisfied. We are pleased for a night, but in the morning ambition and aspiration come and urge us on to better and higher things.

Inclination—The famous Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, took his students to London once and turned them loose to see where they would go. The bees went after the honey, the buzzards after carrion. There is no more thorough test of a young man's character than to turn him loose in a large city.

Theology—Theology has never had a scientific basis. Speculation and conjecture are its base. Science must deal with facts, leaving fables to sentiment. Science must cleave to truth, while sentiment holds to traditions. Science must deal with principles, while sentiment holds to personalities.

The Measure of Life—There are men who have done mighty works and felt that they were justified, but the fact that a man is conscientious is no reason that he is right. It is not the feeling, but the knowing.

Essence of Simplicity.—When we think of Christ as the very essence of simplicity, we have not by any means walked around the circumference of His character. He came to the world with a world-embracing idea. To permeate all departments of life with His own spirit. —Rev. Dr. Boynton.



Feeding for Eggs in Summer.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Jennie M. Willson.

It is the custom of many poultry keepers to give their flocks free range in summer, dropping the grain ration entirely, expecting them to get their living for egg. That the fowls will find much in the line of bugs, worms, grasshoppers, etc., I will admit, but this simply takes the place of the meat ration that is fed in winter, or when confined. They can find no grain until the wheat begins to ripen and they are then blamed for helping themselves after going without for months. It is a mistake to withhold the grain entirely and those who do so should not complain if there is shortage in the egg yield. I was once an ardent advocate of free range for poultry, but am not now. Scratched up flower beds, half-eaten tomatoes, mutilated strawberries and stolen nests all combined to make me renounce my faith. Now I know where to look for my fowls, not in the garden or the berry patch. They have a yard 48x78 feet, enclosed by poultry netting. I was told that I would get no eggs if I shut them up; this has not been the case as I have kept a record showing each day's results. My method of feeding for eggs in summer is, ground feed (corn and oats), and wheat and bran mixed with sour milk for morning, and a mixture of wheat and buckwheat at noon and night. Sometimes instead of mixing the two give one ration of wheat, then the next buckwheat.

Whether this bill of fare is productive of good results or not you may judge from returns given by my flock, which consists of thirty Barred Plymouth Rocks. Since April 1st one hundred and nineteen dozen eggs have been laid and several hens are setting. During the three winter months with the same rations, except the addition of corn occasionally, they laid in January 116 eggs; February 406; March 668, making a total of 1,190 eggs, or ninety-nine dozen. This gives us to date, June 23d, two hundred and eighteen dozen eggs in a little less than six months, besides raising about fifty chicks. I do not think this a very bad showing for thirty fowls.

\$145,000,000 Worth of Eggs Are Laid Each Year.

Professor Thompson, who is also a statistician of reputation, has discovered that in the city of New York each family of five persons consumes on an average four eggs a day. In Chicago, if it is accepted that the city has reached a population of 2,000,000, the ratio of egg consuming is higher and every person in the city manages to consume one whole egg each day in the year.

The production of poultry and eggs is the most profitable of all industries. Mr. Thompson estimates that a thoroughly modernized hen can realize 400 per cent. profit for her owner. In thirty-three states and territories the value of eggs exceeds the value of the poultry product. The egg product in the United States amounts to more, when measured by dollars and cents, than the combined gold and silver production. This does not take the poultry into account at all.

The value of the combined poultry and egg product would be nearly double that of the precious metals. The value of the industry is just six times that of the wool product. Still, eggs have taken only an inconspicuous place in tariff rates. Protectionists and tariff reformers are in a perpetual row over wool, but the hen makes no clamor for protection from congress. Neither has there been any protest against the introduction of machinery. Prices did not fall with the introduction of the incubator. Instead, the poultry raisers of the country devoted themselves to the education of the hen so that she would lay eggs during the time the old-fashioned fowl spent in sitting and tending to her brood of chickens.

The grand total value of the annual output of eggs is now \$145,000,000, while that of poultry aggregates \$139,000,000. Iowa leads the states in the production of eggs, the yearly product of that state being 100,000,000 dozen. Ohio comes next with 91,000,000.—Chicago "Daily News."

If the fowls are kept in small yards, see that they have some green stuff every day.

Poultry Notes.

Nothing but disappointment ever follows neglect of fowls.

Attractive appearance adds to the selling qualities of poultry products.

It is poor policy to use real eggs, fresh or stale, as nest eggs. They are liable to get broken and teach the hens the habit of egg eating. Use artificial nest eggs.

Buying a thoroughbred male is the first step towards improving your flock. By so doing you buy just half the flock in a breeding sense, and next to buying an entire pen this is the best thing to do. Never allow a sick fowl to "drink from the same canteen" with the others. The drinking water is the great source of contagion and care should be exercised that it is in no way contaminated.

The farmer can make poultry a profitable undertaking. He has the land and the labor within his own family, and cheap food, while only a very small capital is required. Poultry farming on a farm can be carried on at a minimum of cost. More than one poultry farmer has entered the business from force of circumstances, being unable to obtain a living from what was therefore called the staple products of the farm, and they are now making this interesting branch of their work a paying one.—Southern Fruit Grower.

Fertility of Eggs.—Where fowls have free range as on a farm or large lot, there is seldom an infertile egg, says a writer in an exchange. Too many males should not be allowed to run with the flock, about fifteen hens to one cock or cockerel of the small breeds and about ten to one in large breeds. Where there is only a small flock keep two males. Keep one penned up, with feed, water and grit, and change the males every day or two. The flock is kept quieter in this way than if more than one male are with the flock. Do not feed more than they will readily pick up and make them scratch for a part of their feed. Keep water and grit before them and eggs will be sure to hatch.

Houses for Chicks and Setting Hens.

One for chickens is six feet high and six feet square. It is made of rough boards and covered with paper on roof and ends. Has a window in front end 31-4x2 feet and a window in door 11-4x3 feet, movable and covered with wire. A hole 4x11 inches is cut in back end near the top for ventilation. It has a board floor and is movable. I use it mostly for sitters. I also have a shed that is used early in the season for sitters and later for young chickens.

It is made of old boards and battened. The roof is covered with roofing paper. It has a floor and the door is 3x2 feet, which is simply a frame covered with poultry netting, with one window fastened to it. In warm weather the sash is taken out. The shed is 6 feet long, 4 feet wide, 3 feet high in front and 21-2 feet at the back.

Another house, used usually for sitters, is 5 feet square, 4 feet high at back and 5 feet in front. It has one window 21-4x11-2 feet and door 4x2 feet in front side. Holes 6x8 inches are cut in sides near roof at highest point and slides cover the openings in cold weather. This house has a shed roof and is covered all over with two thicknesses of sheathing paper. It has a floor and is movable.

A chicken house, made of an organ box with double roof put on, is 41-2 feet square, sides 21-2 feet high, and 41-2 feet high to ridge. Holes were left in each end for ventilation. It has one window in front 21-4x13-4 feet, which answers for a door. The roof is covered with paper.

Why Hens Lay Fewer Eggs in Hot Weather.

For Green's Fruit Grower.

It is natural for a bird to lay eggs at certain seasons. It is not natural for birds of the North to lay eggs in winter. If we induce them to lay eggs in winter we cannot expect them to lay so many during the summer. During warm weather hens are moulting their feathers, and they never lay well during the moulting season. If hens in summer are provided with cool retreats, shady places, with their houses kept clean and well ventilated, they will lay far more eggs than under adverse conditions. When I was a boy on the farm we used to get more eggs during the haying and harvesting season than at any other time. The hens there had a wide range of wheat stubble and meadow. They had cool and comfortable quarters for roosting, and the large barns and cellar basements gave them cool quarters during the heat of the day. We thought it not remarkable to return daily from the big grain barn with a half bushel of fresh laid eggs.

Poultry and Small Fruits.

Keeping of poultry combined with care of small fruit makes the land doubly useful and the profit more than double, as each crop assists in the protection of the other, while the waste enriches the soil, and, if well stirred, rotation of crops and health of fowls are better than if either is pursued alone.

With the exception of strawberries and grapes fowls enjoy the shade of the vines, without injury to the crop, and will do much good in picking up the fallen fruit, and thereby destroying the worm, which does much toward preventing the scourge of these insects during another season. The shade, too, is very essential to fowls during the hot summer days, and while they scratch and wallow under the bush the working of the soil keeps the moisture in the ground and improves the crop. If the little chicks are free to run in the garden as well, their food will consist of worms and insects injurious to the plants; in this little difference the amount of food saved in feeding them will be many dollars during the year. Many breeders seem afraid to let their poultry have access to the garden and berry field, while I have always found their presence a benefit to the crop. My flock is healthy, free from lice and disease, always laying and go about with a lively cackle, seemingly glad that they are so; and I reap a profit from them just because I give them nature's way as far as possible in chickendom.

To conclude, I think \$20 worth of fruit, and \$20 worth of eggs and poultry can be raised on a single village lot each year.—"Michigan Poultry Breeder."

Some years ago a Jerseyman started a novel experiment with eggs. He hunted the New York market for the darkest colored eggs he could find without regard to where they came from. Of course a large proportion of these eggs never hatched, but after a good deal of culling this man has a flock of tremendous birds that resemble a cross between Light Brahmas and Cochins.

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to all willing to work. Write for special offer showing how to make from \$2,100 to \$5,000 per year taking orders, appointing agents and introducing the Patented American Chemical Fire Extinguisher. A wonderful seller. Perfection at last in fire protection. Our Patent is an absolute necessity, bought in large quantities by big corporations, cities, village councils, manufacturers, farmers, and all kinds of public and private buildings, railways, schools, colleges, asylums. We practically furnish capital, as we carry your accounts. You are not required even to make collections. Business is permanent and good the year round. Governments buy them.

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I can not say anything too good for the American Extinguisher. It saved a home and neighboring buildings from total destruction.
Respectfully,
W. M. H. NICHOLS, Rochester, N. Y.

In less than fifteen minutes a large fire was entirely subdued and the town saved.
J. C. ELLINGTON, Clayton, N. C.

Their ease of operation and ease to recharge make a combination of important points which cannot help but commend them to any careful observer.
Respectfully,
W. B. MORSE, Webster Station, N. Y.

I take pleasure in saying that, after seeing a very exhaustive test of your Fire Extinguisher, I have decided to adopt same for the use of the company of which I have the local management.
MAYLAND SMOKELESS COAL CO.

Per J. J. Jones, Gen. Mgr., Bellingham, W. Va.
They have 500 TIMES the extinguishing power of water, and will fire instantly on which water has no effect, such as Gasoline, Oil, Varnish, Pitch, Paint, etc.

A PERFECT APPLIANCE FOR HOMES.
A half-grown child can use the Extinguisher as readily as a man, as it generates its own pressure. It is a Fire Department in itself. It throws a 50-foot stream, charged with carbonic acid gas, which will extinguish any flame, even if only 7 per cent is mixed with the air. One charge will extinguish 6500 cubic feet of flame. Puts out hidden fires where other appliances fail. It is the most powerful and economical fire protection on earth; acts instantaneously; absolutely automatic; fully guaranteed. No one can afford to be without them, from the largest corporations, down to the smallest house owners and farmers, for they reduce insurance rates. What is paid in insurance for one year will furnish fire protection for twenty. If you have ambition, and are determined to accumulate a fortune and be in business for yourself, WRITE US. Chance of a lifetime to get hold of a monopoly. WE WANT AGENTS, SALESMEN, STATE MANAGERS EVERYWHERE.

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Greatest enthusiasm and enormous sales follow every test. The demand is tremendous, as insurance companies are now requiring firms to install this protection.

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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All 'Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

WHITE WYANDOTTE
Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.
The Popular Leghorn. — The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows:

No Cockerels for sale except with Trios. Pullets, \$2.50 each; Trios, \$6.00. Eggs in season, \$1.50 for 13.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY,
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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\$25,000 made from one-half acre.

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POULTRY PAPER, illustrated, 30 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. Sample Free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. *Fowls' Advocate*, Syracuse, N. Y.

SQUABS are raised in 1 month; bring big prices. Money makers for poultrymen, farmers, women. Send for our FREE BOOK and learn the immensely rich industry. Plymouth Rock Squab Co., 14 Friend Street, Boston, Mass.

DON'T SET HENS the same old 2000 Egg Natural Incubator Costs but 40¢ equally as low. Over 125,000 in use. Indispensable to anyone who keeps a hen. Our Patents protected against infringements. Agents wanted everywhere, either as, or experience necessary. Catalogue telling all about 25c Life Formula FREE. If you write today. **NATURAL HEN INCUBATOR CO., 872, Columbus, Nebraska.**

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Can't Slip Fruit Jar Opener.

Does its work smoothly, instantly, without injury to fingers or temper. Grips hard; works easy; is a boon to preservers.

Price 25 cents.

PITTSBURG SPECIALTY CO.

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Small Fruit Department.

Cost of an Acre of Strawberries.

For plowing, \$3; harrowing, \$3; marking, 50 cents; plants (8,000), \$25, average price; plants are scarce this year. Trimming and preparing plants, \$5; setting plants, \$4; cultivating with horse, \$7.50; hoeing six times, \$18; fertilizer, half a ton, \$15; four tons of straw, \$20; applying straw, \$5. This makes the cost about \$100 for the first year. Of course the increase of plants can be used to set a new bed the following year, which will make the cost one-fourth less. The straw is worth as much as it costs almost to the soil. In these figures we are actually giving what it would cost the farmer to hire the work done by men who know how to do it. If the farmer does the work himself, he does not feel the cost any more than were he putting in a crop of potatoes. We advise setting the strawberry bed near the buildings, so it can be attended to without going far. The usual gross sales from an acre of strawberries are about four times the cost of the acre for the first year, concludes a New York state correspondent in "Rural New Yorker."

Strawberry Delights.

Once more the strawberry is with us to gladden the eye and palate, and while the strawberry shortcake has a fame throughout the land that nothing can assail, there are not wanting those who declare that the most delicious flavor a strawberry possesses is only to be brought out by cooking.

Simplest of all recipes for cooked strawberries is the strawberry pie.

Line a pie plate with rich pastry, and after carefully washing the berries arrange them in a thin layer on the bottom of the plate. Sprinkle with sugar and dredge a little flour around the edge to thicken the juice, and lay a top crust over all. Wet the edges carefully so the juice will not escape, and it is safest to wet a strip of white cloth in milk and fasten it around the edge of the pie. This will prevent the juice from escaping, and can be removed when the pie is taken from the oven. Serve strawberry pie with plain, unsweetened cream.

Strawberry Tapioca—Soak one cup of tapioca over night, and in the morning cook till it is transparent on the back of the range. Sweeten to taste, and pour one-half of it into a buttered pudding dish; spread over it a thick layer of crushed and sweetened strawberries, and cover with the rest of the tapioca. Bake till clear, and serve with cream.—"Farm, Field and Fireside."

One Way With Strawberries.

One who attended the Indiana Farmers' Institute says:

"At the institute near New Albany I learned of another possible way to grow strawberries from that generally taught. Mr. Duncan, who has grown them in a very extensive way for thirty years, does not find it necessary or profitable to transplant every other year. He kept one plot of several acres for fifteen years and now has one from which he has taken nine crops. He manages them thus: After the crop is harvested he runs over the patch with the mower set to cut very low. As soon as they are sufficiently dry he burns over the patch. Then he goes through with the small bar-shear plow, cutting the row down to the desired width and throwing the dirt away from it. Next cultivates the middles out thoroughly and finally going through with the hoe thinning out the plants in the row. This he finds more economical than setting out a new plot and that he gets a larger yield of fruit than from new settings.

Another variation in his practice is the covering of his plants with straw in November instead of waiting until the ground is frozen, as is generally advised. He drives right over the plants without fear of injuring them. It is believed more strawberries are grown in this section than in any other north of the Ohio river. They are principally shipped by express to Chicago.

If the blackberries are set in heavy soil, cultivate well and spread straw six inches thick over the surface to prevent the fruit from drying out in case of drought; by so doing you will be sure of a crop.

Make your plans now for the disposal of your fruit crop. Don't wait until all your neighbors have made their contracts.

When the plums have set, jar the tree every morning to bring down the curculio; spread sheets to catch the little pests as they fall, and burn them.

Is the Robin a Robber?

Professor Forbes asks this question: Will the destruction of seventeen quarts of average caterpillars, including at least eight quarts of cut-worms, pay for twenty-four quarts of cherries, currants and grapes? and then answers it in these words: To this question I, for my part, can only reply that I do not believe that the horticulturist can sell his small fruits anywhere in the ordinary markets of the world at so high a price as to the robin, provided that he uses proper diligence that the little huckster doesn't over-reach him in the bargain. The difficulty is that while the robin may consume bugs and worms for all the farmers impartially, he collects his pay wholly from the few people who own cherry trees and berry patches. The best plan is to set a few Russian mulberry trees. Their product is of little value, but is sure and abundant and will save bushels of better fruit.—The American Cultivator.

Blackberry Wine—Use ripe and sound berries only. Press the fruit and allow the mass to undergo the quick fermentation of from 24 to 48 hours. Then strain the juice into clean and sound kegs. Allow the must to pass through the vinous fermentation. In about three weeks, draw off the liquor, filter it, and to each gallon of juice add six pounds of sugar in solution, having first purified the sugar by dissolving, heating and skimming it. Then return this product to the barrels or kegs from which it was taken, they having first been thoroughly steamed and sulphured. After the bung has been inserted loosely, store the barrels away in a temperature of about 60 degrees F. Three months later the wine should be drawn off, bottled, hermetically sealed, and stored away in a cool, dry place. It will have attained its maturity in a year, and will be an excellent sweet wine.—So. Fruit Grower.

I have observed that rows of strawberries that have been worked down narrow, in taking up plants the last spring are producing double the crop and fruit double the size and better every way than matted plots, where the rows have not been worked between. This fruit, too, is selling for from 25 to 50 per cent. more a quart than the others. I would have hit it had I run my springtooth cultivator between all of our rows two or three times, tearing out weeds, grass and plants. I am more and more convinced that, as a rule, strawberries are set too close and are allowed to make too wide matted rows. I am satisfied that, to grow strawberries for fruit, from three to three and a half feet apart each way is best and they should be cultivated both ways.—A. W. Purdy in Tribune Farmer.

A Tribune Farmer reader writes that he has a large apricot tree that is full of blossoms every spring, but never any fruit. There are two reasons. One is stinging by curculio, and the other is the blossoms are imperfect. Spraying for the first and putting in a few grafts of other sorts that do bear, or planting other sorts close to the tree may have good results.

The farmers' fruit garden should be located close to the house and be longer than wide, in order to admit of horse cultivation. It should produce rhubarb, strawberries, black and red raspberries, currants, gooseberries and grapes. These should furnish a season's fruit by planting both early and late varieties of each.—George Wyler, Coshocton county, O.

Strawberries have a way of rallying after a freeze that knocks out more prophets than profits. First reports of damage are generally blue. At the same time the crop in Delaware and South Jersey was short. At Green's fruit farm we had a big crop.

Strawberries, \$500 Worth from Half an Acre.—I sold, two years ago, within a few cents of \$500 worth of strawberries off from 26 rows 220 feet long, and I sold about \$300 from the same patch last year. Lewis Lamkin, Iowa.

It is a mistake to allow currant and gooseberry to grow up like bush-piles without any pruning. Pruning will benefit them as much as it does raspberries and blackberries.

It is a good plan to sort over strawberries when picked, selling the best and making jam or jelly from the small, ones.

A pinch of nitrate of soda on vines of all kinds helps them greatly. Try it.

Our Native Wines.

"Why don't you handle native champagnes?" I said to one of the Wall street purveyors of food and drink for the Stock Exchange. Note his reply: "Because it's too cheap a business for my customers. Personally, I think we make the purest and best wines of any country in the world, and I always drink native wines at my table. There is no headache in native champagne, and you can rely upon the effervescence being the result of natural fermentation. But offer it to my customers? Never! I can buy a case of the best native champagne for \$11, and I wouldn't have the heart to charge more than \$2 a bottle for it. A two-dollar champagne for that Wall street crowd! Why, they'd laugh at me. If I could charge \$7 a bottle they'd buy it by the case. Money is nothing more than water to them. They want something costly and want it quick and they don't care for the finest thing on earth if it's cheap."—New York Press.

About Gladioli.—How to get the most enjoyment out of a collection of gladioli is something worth knowing, says Vick's Magazine. I purchased a named collection and planted them in the garden to share with peas and beans in the general cultivation. The result was most gratifying. They grew strong and thrifty. At blossoming time the stems were cut on the opening of the second flower—care being taken not to cut below any side spikes—and brought into the house. Every day the water in the vases was changed, the ends of the stems clipped, and the wilted flowers removed. Treated in this way each stem lasted nearly two weeks and blossomed perfectly to the last bud. Every day added something new and in a short time the house was a glow of color.

Tramp—Have you anything to do in my line to-day, madam?

Lady—What is your business?

Tramp—I'm a dentist, ma'am. I'll put a good set of teeth in a mince pie for you, free of charge.—Inland Printer.

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"Ren-Car-Ta has done more for me in building me up and giving me more relief from my many ills than any medicine I ever used. I am now 74 years old, and I have never been a well man since I left the army in 1865, but I can truly say in all this time I have never found such a grand medicine as Ren-Car-Ta, and so I tell my friends."

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THIS LITTLE BOOK, under paper cover, gives the experience of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower in beginning and succeeding at fruit culture on a fertile but run down farm, after having spent fifteen years behind a bank counter in a large city. Those who are about to begin fruit growing will get many suggestive hints and words of encouragement by reading this book, containing sixty-four pages, well illustrated. We will mail this book, postpaid, for twenty-five cents, or will send it as a premium to all who send fifty cents for Green's Fruit Grower one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.

The Ripening Years.

In spite of all that poets sing
About our childhood's happy hours,
It seems to me that every spring
Brings greener fields and sweeter flowers.

The foliage upon the trees
Seems greener as it reappears;
There's something in the very breeze
That grows more sacred with the years.

Somehow with each succeeding June
New lusters come into the sky,
Some subtle chord in nature's tune
Sounds sweeter as the years roll by.

—By W. H. Wilson in Four Track News.

Age.

Gray hairs do not a patriarch make,
Nor wrinkled brows a sage;
In subtler ways we deftly take
The finger marks of age!

Ceasing to love, forgetting friends!
When the warm heart turns cold,
Then the recording angel bends
And writes: "He's growing old!"

—Frederick B. Mott in the Independent.

Stories About Children.

Tommy—"What are you crying about?"

Jimmy—"Why, every time Uncle Ned sees my baby brother he says: 'What a bouncing baby!' and this morning I let him drop to see him bounce."—Somerville "Journal."

Here is a certain Maine lad's definition of anatomy: "Anatomy is the human body, which consists of three parts, the head, the chest and the stummick. The head contains the eyes and brains, if any; the chest contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stummick is devoted to the bowels, of which there are five, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y."—Lewiston "Journal."

Mr. Nextdoor (to little Willie who has been invited to dinner)—"What part of the chicken will you have, Willie?"

Willie (earnestly)—"Some of the white meat, part of a wing, a piece of the second joint, some stuffing, the gizzard and some gravy, please. Mamma made me promise not to ask to be served more than once."—Judge.

Mother—"Don't you like the little girl across the street any more?"

Willie—"No'm. She's in love with a boy I can't lick."—"Puck."

Mrs. Bilkins (sweetly)—"Do have another piece of cake, Cousin John."

Cousin John—"Why, I've already had two; but it's so good I believe I will have another."

Little Johnnie (excitedly)—"Ma's a winner! She said she'd bet you'd make a pig of yourself!"—Town and Country.

Johnny (aged 8)—"When I was 2 years old and my big brother was 6, was he three times as old as I?"

Teacher—"Yes."

Johnny—"And when I was four and he was eight, was he twice as old as I?"

Teacher—"Certainly."

Johnny—"And now I'm eight and he's twelve, is he only once and a half as old as I am?"

Teacher—"Yes. Why?"

Johnny—"Well, how long will it take me to catch up to him?"—Philadelphia "Press."

"Mamma," said little Elsie as she looked up from her book of Bible stories, "I don't believe Solomon was as rich as people think."

"Why not, dear?" asked her mother.

"Because," replied the small investigator, "this book says 'he slept with his fathers,' and if he was so awfully rich I guess he would have had a bed of his own."—Exchange.

The first step towards being wise is to know that thou art ignorant.

As a veil addeth to beauty, so are a man's virtues set off by the shade which his modesty casteth upon them.

This instant is thine; the next is in the womb of futurity and thou knowest not what it may bring forth.

As the ostrich when pursued hideth his head, but forgetteth his body, so the fears of a coward expose him to danger. The heart of the envious man is gall and bitterness. The success of his neighbor breaketh his rest.

Of much speaking cometh repentance, but in silence is safety.

Envy not the appearance of happiness in any man, for thou knowest not his secret griefs.

He that committeth no evil hath nothing to fear.

Consider, and forget not thine own weakness, so shalt thou pardon the failings of others.

Indulge not thyself in the passion of anger; it is whetting a sword to wound thine own breast.

Mix kindness with reproof and reason with authority.—The Proverbs of a Brahmin.

A steer is an animal of the cow kind.

Which State Produces the Most Apples—John Hall writes as follows in the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle: A reference to the statistics on orchard fruits collected by the twelfth census shows it to be a fact that Missouri does rank first in number of trees planted, but in number of bushels of apples raised, that state ranks ninth out of fifteen apple growing states. New York state is reported as having 5,000,000 of trees less than Missouri; but while the latter state is credited with growing 6,496,436 bushels of apples, the Empire state ranks first of all the fifteen states, with a total yield of 24,111,257 bushels.

It should be stated, however, that Missouri, being a new state as compared with New York, undoubtedly has large areas of young trees not yet in bearing. Considerable planting is being done even in this state, but as we will admit not nearly as much as might and ought to be done. At the recent annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural society, held in this city, Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell university, touched on this very point, and urged that if New York is to keep its pre-eminence as a fruit-growing center an effort must be made for a "forward movement" looking to the "enlargement of the apple-growing interests of New York state." Professor Bailey also spoke of the necessity for progress in the varieties of apples that shall be grown, and in harmony with a suggestion made by him a committee was appointed to consider the matter of planting "volunteer orchards of the newer and promising varieties" in all parts of the state.

Let me make one further reference to Missouri vs. New York state as an apple-growing center. It is generally conceded that, in order to raise a really good apple, one possessing all the necessary virtues to entitle it to that appellation, the climatic conditions must be favorable. Cold and heat are equally necessary. New York state, especially the western part, possesses, in a singular degree, all the necessary physical features for good apple growing. The leading variety of apple in Missouri is the Ben Davis, a hardy, productive, early-bearing variety, which, on account of its color and its being a good shipper, is much sought after in the commercial world, and yet it is among the poorest for dessert, ranking only five to six in a scale of ten in good eating qualities.

New York state boasts of the excellence of its Rhode Island Greening, Tompkins King, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Hubbardston Nonesuch, Twenty Ounce, and other varieties, which are raised to perfection here, and if the proposed plantings of volunteer orchards are successful, we may soon add some newer varieties, possessing even greater points of excellence, enabling the Empire state to maintain its world-wide reputation for growing the finest all-around apples in the world.

Satan still finds mischief for idle hands. You can find proof of this in a great many magazines and books.

To a writer a little money in the hand is worth a great deal of fame in the newspapers.

In the beginning of the twentieth century it is not so hard to get into print as it is to stay out.

It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a writer to believe that he gets fair treatment from editors.

If an editor rejects one of your manuscripts, do not cherish ill-will; be generous and let him look at another.

If the magazines won't accept your stuff, start a periodical of your own; the world is in need of your wisdom.

It is not so hard for an empty sack to stand upright as it is to make a living by literature.—Woman's Home Companion.

In Shakespeare's Coriolanus the stomach thus repiles to the attacks of its enemies:

True it is, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at first,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Because I am the storehouse and the shop
Of the whole body; but, if you do remember,

I send it through the veins of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart, to the seat
Of the brain;

And through the cranks and offices of man
The strongest nerves and small inferior veins
From me receive that natural competency
Whereby they live.

"Speaking of bad falls," remarked Jiggers, "I fell out of a window once, and the sensation was terrible. During my transit through the air I really believe I thought of every mean act I ever committed in my life." "H'm!" growled Jiggers, "you must have fallen an awful distance."—St. Louis Star.

Woozles—Yes, sir. I was in the war. I had many narrow escapes. Once a bullet grazed my leg.

Waggles—Why didn't you pick out a wider tree?—Detroit Free Press.

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Set out this Summer will bear a Full Crop next Spring.

Delicious Strawberries combine pleasure and profit; think of the satisfaction of picking large, luscious, richly flavored berries, fresh from your own garden, instead of the kind which have passed through a dozen hands before reaching your table.

So Easy to Grow; a trifling amount of trouble, and very little space is required to raise sufficient for an ordinary family. What's to hinder you from having your own patch of 100 plants or more?

We Offer Excellent Stock. Fine, healthy, potted plants, with plenty of roots, that will produce a good crop next summer, if set out before Sept. 15. We do not offer a long list of varieties in Strawberries, but only such as may be fairly considered the best of existing sorts. Potted plants cannot be mailed unless earth is knocked off. The best method of shipment is by express.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1903.



The fanning mill is a useful implement on every farm. If seeds or grain of all kinds were run through the fanning mill several times before sowing or feeding, and as much as possible of the seeds of foul weeds and dust removed, a great service would be rendered. In many parts of the country fanning mills are owned jointly by a number of neighboring families.

It is a mistake in plowing to throw furrows every time against the fence, or to leave dead furrows at the same point in the fall plowing. We do not do this at Green's Fruit Farm since my father taught me otherwise when a boy. Every time we plow we aim to turn the furrows away from the fence. If we did not do this we would soon have a pile of earth along every fence row and nothing but sub-soil in the place where the dead furrows come.

Remember in planting varieties of fruit of poor quality that you are reducing the demand for fruit of good quality. Not one in a thousand of the buyers of fruit in towns and cities is familiar with the different varieties of apples, pears, grapes, etc. When they buy a poor specimen of fruit they ever after condemn that fruit without regard to variety. If a man buys a luscious variety of grape he is continually tempted to buy more grapes; but if the first basket is of poor quality, or picked before ripe the purchaser buys no more fruit for a long time.

College Training for Farmers' Boys.—Yes, it is all right to send your boy to college if he is seriously bent on securing an education and will sacrifice much to secure that end, but do not send your boy to college with the idea that he will come back and be contented to live on the old farm. College life and association with young men who have no sympathy with farming does not tend to increase the attractiveness of the farm. Most boys who secure a college education have an ambition to be lawyers, doctors, ministers, or to undertake some other work that to them seems more important than farming.

Hillside Orchards.—When I was a boy on the old homestead farm we were troubled in harvesting grain and other similar farm crops growing in the steep hillside of an eight-acre lot. The steep slopes were on three sides and the same were so steep that reapers or mowers could not be run, and it was not safe to go there with wagons for fear they would tip over. The land was fertile. Since this lot could be spared for an apple orchard more easily than any other, I selected that ground for an orchard and planted it to the best varieties known at that time. This orchard has proved to be more productive and profitable than many others in that locality. The land was naturally well drained and was exempt from late spring frosts. I can advise my friends to select such sites as that described for orchards. There are many fields that are not easily cultivated which would make most excellent sites for apple orchards, or for any other kind of orchard. In traveling over the country at large I have noticed that many of the most productive orchards, and those that have borne the best grade of apples, have been growing upon hillsides, hilltops or elevated plateaus.

Foolish Acts.—Every man, woman and child does foolish things. It seems impossible for humanity to avoid such acts. Less wisdom is used in the expenditure of money than in other acts. You would think that poor people who earn their

money by hard work and much sacrifice would be very careful how they spend it, but they are not. Often poor people spend money more unwisely than the rich. The man who has accumulated money by great persistence and close application, is inclined to use his money wisely. Those who inherit money or get it suddenly act more foolish than all others. I often think of the chess player. If he makes one unwise move it destroys his chances of success. One bad move is fatal. It is so in life. One unwise act may cause such a condition, making success impossible in after life. Our habits in youth, our selection of associates, our selection of a business or profession, our selection of a wife or husband; each of these may be a move toward our success or failure.

An Old Fashioned Currant.—In the front yard of the old farm house in which I was born, near Rochester, N. Y., stood a large currant bush. This was not the kind of currant grown in the garden for fruit. It was an ornamental variety with yellow leaves. It blossomed early in the spring and later bore well flavored black currants. It may seem remarkable that I should remember this particular bush, but I see it in my mind now as plainly as though I had seen it yesterday, and yet it is fifty years since I saw that shrub. This should teach you the importance of having shrubs, fruit trees and plants or grape vines about the home since they attract the children and remain in their minds perhaps long after you are dead and gone. This is called by some the flowering currant, and is valued not only for its blossoms and fruit, but for its attractive yellow foliage. I moved away from this old homestead when I was a child, but I remember well the location of every gooseberry bush, cherry, plum, pear, peach or apple tree. I remember the hop vine that climbed about the house, the grape vine that was trained up one side of the carriage house, the honey locust that blossomed to the south of the house and the black raspberries and red currants that fruited so generously in the garden below. I can lead you now to the old asparagus bed. I pity all children who are brought up in homes where there are no attractions of the kind I have mentioned.

Do not forget that tobacco stems spread about the top of the ground under rose bushes will keep away injurious insects. These stems can be bought at the tobacco factories at about \$1 per bale. They are also a good fertilizer.

Trees in Cities do not enjoy life much better than many of the miserable inhabitants of unsanitary tenement houses in cities. The roots of trees that shade the fashionable avenues are covered on one side by the airtight asphalt or similar pavement, and on the other side by a cement or stone walk, and near the walks are the cellar walls of houses. It is remarkable that trees thus situated should continue to exist. They cannot get a particle of moisture through the walk or through the cement pavement. Many trees that seem to flourish to a moderate extent have a limited space of unincumbered soil about them. That they do exist amid the unfavorable conditions that surround them, the smoke, the dust, the lack of moisture and air for their roots is evidence of the wonderful vitality of trees. City people have but little knowledge of tree growth, hence we often see a large tree growing with only an opening in the pavement or walk three or four feet wide about the base of the trunk. The city of Rochester has placed all of the trees in the city in charge of the park commissioners who prune them or remove them where they are too crowded; thus the trees here have the best care possible under the circumstances. We commend this method to other cities. Few people realize that when a branch of a tree is cut off the stub should be covered with some waterproof material, either paint or paraffine.

Fear.—All animals are extremely apprehensive. They are often filled with fear, which is liable to deprive the individual of reason. A frightened crowd of people, a frightened congregation at the alarm of fire in a building will transform an orderly congregation into a frenzied mob, doing violence to one another. It is the same with wild animals, which are often killed by hundreds, driven over precipices by fright. Consider the fears of pre-historic man. Imagine his feelings when the lightning came, and the thunder which shook the mountains about him, or when the sun or the moon were eclipsed, or when daylight turned into darkness from other natural or unnatural causes. Think of his fears when the earthquake came, and the volcano sent forth its ashes, smoke, lava and flame. Men in the early days referred to knew nothing of the causes of natural phenomena, therefore their fear must have been greater than that

of those living now, who know definitely the causes. In the early days mankind was in constant fear of wild beasts. This is one reason why men inhabited caves from which they could prevent the entrance of predatory animals by fires at the entrance. At the present date mankind is apprehensive, and his fears continue to affect his judgment, his health, his longevity. He sees that hundreds of thousands of people lose their lives every year by consumption, pneumonia and other diseases, by accident, by flood and fire. During the prevalence of cholera, or other plagues man is so possessed with fear that he cannot eat, or at least cannot assimilate his food, or take ordinary rest, therefore he brings about, through his fears a condition which predisposes him to the danger he dreads. It is a great virtue to be brave. We can prolong our lives by banishing fear; we can improve our standing in the community by being brave. Those who are cowardly are liable to be imposed upon, since the cowardly are known as such. If an unscrupulous person threatens a cowardly person with a lawsuit he feels certain that the cowardly man will compromise without regard to the justice of the case. The brave man when reduced by disease, is far more liable to recovery than the cowardly man, or the one less courageous.

Greed for Money.—When we see men or women striving to store up money in excess of their needs we must attribute their error to greed. Such misdirected people do not believe they are inspired by greed. They will tell you that they are trying to place themselves in a position to be more helpful to the world at large, to their relatives, their churches and to various benevolent institutions, but this explanation is not satisfactory. I have never seen many individuals who were satisfied with the amount of money they had accumulated. They are always striving to get more, and striving in a desperate way, even injuring their health, and depriving themselves and their friends of the comforts and pleasures, in order that they may secure wealth of which they have no possible need. Those who gather together large sums of money with the idea of distributing it later in life, as does Mr. Carnegie, might undoubtedly do better by beginning their benevolences earlier, and by relaxing from their severe struggles at an earlier age in order to get more out of life day by day as the years go by. I do not mean by this to underestimate the great benevolence of Carnegie, who has given away \$80,000,000 up to this date, and expects to give away much more. He has shown himself a man of true nobility in many ways, and the works which he has established, by giving large sums of money, will prove a more enduring monument than could have been erected in marble or granite.

To-Day.—One of the world's great men had a placard posted over his desk containing these words, To-day. This was intended to remind him that he must make the most of to-day. To-day is ours. We cannot claim yesterday. We do not know that there will be a tomorrow for us. It is our privilege and duty to make the most of to-day, which is our inheritance. Do we intend to be benevolent, helpful to worthy causes? Let us not put off the work until tomorrow. Do we intend to enjoy life? Life is the greatest of all gifts. The gold of all the world, put in one pile, by the side of life, and any sensible man asked to take his choice, would choose life in preference to the hundreds of tons of gold. Life is brief. Hour by hour, day by day, year by year, life slips away, and finally we come face to face with death, often sooner than we anticipate. How wise then for us to make the most of to-day. And yet nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand people are postponing their pleasures and comforts. They elect not that they will be happy, and enjoy to the fullest extent the joys of today, but appoint a date in the future, and often in the distant future for enjoyment. The strife for wealth urges people to the fullest action, depriving present enjoyment in the hope of accumulating larger wealth. Social ambition deprives many of the joys of to-day. We should be wise to-day. Many of us hope to be wise to-morrow, or at some distant future time, but to-day is a good time to become wise, and to act judiciously in regard to the affairs of life. Be just to-day. If there is any one to whom you owe kindness or appreciative loving words, pay the debt to-day. If there is any one who has a greater claim on you than this pay the debt to-day. Place a placard in your own room "To-day," so that you may see it every morning on rising.

Starvation—People have always dreaded starvation and yet but few of the human race in modern times have met

death in this manner. In pre-historic times many people must have died of starvation. There was a time when men had not discovered fire, and when their weapons were so crude it was difficult for them to secure food. They were dependent upon roots, herbs and nuts. Men then had difficulty in laying in a supply of food even in years of plenty. During seasons of scarcity many must have perished from starvation. Those who have died from starvation in modern times have mostly been those who have willingly placed themselves in position of peril. For instance explorers near the North Pole, or of other unexplored regions. It is surprising how long a man may live without eating solid food. Not many years ago a man lived forty days without food. He drank water. It is a notable fact that water alone is, in a certain sense, food, and will sustain life a long time. The suffering caused by hunger and starvation is not so great as is usually supposed. In many cases there is scarcely any suffering. Where suffering occurs it is more mental than physical. A person starving has peculiar hallucinations, or mental disturbances that disturb him. In his sleep he continually dreams of well supplied markets, orchards, dairies, pantries, restaurants, just as people dream of fountains and delicious cooling drinks when suffering from fevers. As in most other cases of impending death, the man, when nearing the end, cares little for life. He gives up anxiety and accepts his fate with marvellous composure.

It is stated on good authority, and from men in the vicinity, that there are shameful abuses in the management of the Yellowstone Park. Everyone who is interested in the preservation of the game, and the privilege of the public to see the wonders there, should demand a change in the management of this, the greatest of all our parks. The buffalo are decreasing yearly, from the raids of poachers who are assisted by the soldiers on guard, so it is reported, instead of increasing as they would if let alone. The park is becoming a beer garden, the hotels are saloons, violating the law. It is claimed that the public is being gouged by the stage company. This park belongs to the people and not to the managers and their special friends. Let all lovers of nature enter their protest to their members of congress and to the department of the interior at Washington.

Are your horses suffering from sore shoulders, or sore backs? If they are there is something wrong in the management. The man who cares for these horses does not know how to fit the collars or how to properly put them over the back, or he does not keep the collars clean; the collars are too large or too small or the hames are not properly adjusted. The point we are getting at is that the wise and careful horseman does not often have horses with sore shoulders and backs on his hands. A horse with sore shoulders is only half a horse. When the skin has once become sore and scabby it is difficult for it to heal over, and if it heals over it is easily bruised again, hence the importance of the most careful treatment and care in fitting the harness. Careful horsemen clean the dust, grit and sooty substance from the collars every night, and at least twice a week wash the collars with soap and water, removing every particle of dirt. Alum water may be safely used for tender or sore shoulders, bathing the shoulders morning and evening with this solution.

Remember that you can keep water cool in a jug by wrapping the jug in cloths, keeping the cloths wet. Even a wet newspaper wrapped around the jug will help to keep the water cool.

In reply to a reader of Green's Fruit Grower, I will say that our druggist reports that white vitriol is sulphate of zinc, and would not take the place of blue vitriol in the preparation of insecticides.

Yes, a board six inches wide placed on the south side of the tree will protect the trunk from sun-scald. Yes, it is thought that borers more often attack trees on the south side if they are injured on that side by sun-scald.

As regards partnership with your son, both living as one family, I would hesitate about thus living together, if the son is married. Partnerships of all kinds are hazardous. One of the partners is apt to think he does all the work, or more than his share. There is apt to be fault finding on all sides, and yet a father should be able to get along with his son as a partner. But how to adjust affairs so that he could have charge of the dairy and field crops, and you have charge of the fruit, garden, etc., is a difficult problem, since there are many contingencies to be considered.



A Family Matter.

She sewed a button on my coat,
I watched the fingers nimble;
Sometimes I held her spool of thread;
And sometimes held her thimble.
"I'm glad to do it, since you're far
From sister and from mother.
"Tis such a thing," she said, and smiled,
"As I'd do for my brother."
The fair head bent so close to me
My heart was wildly beating;
She seemed to feel my gaze, looked up,
And then our glances meeting,
She flushed a ruddy, rosy red,
As fervently I kissed her;
"Tis such a thing," I murmured low,
"As I'd do to my sister."
—Brooklyn "Life."

Onion soup is wholesome and "tasty." Slice two or three large onions and fry until soft in butter or clarified drippings. Add three tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir until it is a little cooked. To this add slowly a pint of boiling water, stirring until it is smooth. Have ready three potatoes, boiled and mashed, and add to them a quart of milk just scalded. Put the potato and onion mixtures together. Let it get very hot and pass through a strainer into the tureen, which should also be heated. Sprinkle over the top a little parsley chopped fine and a few croutons.

To make scalloped onions, peel six large onions and lay in cold water for an hour. Cut in thick slices and put on to cook in boiling water. Boil ten minutes, drain, cover again with boiling salted water, cook until they are tender but firm, and then drain. Have ready a pint of cream sauce made like that which is the basis for toast, creamed fish, potatoes and the like. It must not be very thick. Butter a baking dish, put in a layer of onions, and one of the sauce sprinkled with bread crumbs. Then put another layer of onions, and so on till the dish is full. Make the last layers of the crumbs and sauce with a few extra bits of butter. Bake in a quick oven till brown. A little layer of cheese may be used with each layer of crumbs if desired.

Clean decanters and other glass bottles with fine pebbles instead of shot, which leaves behind it a portion of oxide of lead.

The best way to clean a wash silk waist is to wash it in a suds made of benzine or gasoline and a white soap. After the garment is clean it should be thoroughly rinsed in fresh benzine. No pressing will be needed as a result of the washing, but if the silk is wrinkled it should be ironed with a warm flat iron after it is dry. A hot flat iron must not, of course, be put on goods wet with such fluid. The rinsing liquid may be saved for another occasion, providing it is allowed to settle, and is then drained from the sediment. Delicate fabrics may be cleaned in this way.

Nothing is better to keep 2-year-old children in health than stewed fresh fruit every day. Peaches, apricots and apples are the best fresh fruits for stewing, and prunes among the dried fruits. There is such an abundance of cereals in the market that the 2-year-old can have a different one every morning, with cream. Soft-boiled eggs and mutton and chicken broth are standard diets for young people of this age.

One of the best sauces for fish is made by chopping a tablespoonful of capers very fine and then rubbing them through a sieve with a wooden spoon. Mix this with an ounce of cold butter and season with salt and pepper.

Keep the flour barrel elevated at least two inches from the floor on a rack.

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For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1908.

Preserved Tomatoes—Take small red or yellow tomatoes, plunge them in hot water by means of a wire basket, and then at once into cold water. Peel carefully, dropping them into clear lime water, in which they must stand for two hours, so as to harden; drain off the lime water, rinse twice in clear, cold water, weigh and to each four pounds take five pounds of sugar, the strained juice of five lemons and one quart of clear, strong ginger tea. Make a syrup of the tea, lemon juice and sugar, then add the tomatoes and cook at a slow boil, until the fruit is clear, skim it out and cook the syrup a little thicker. Put the tomatoes in glass jars and cover with the syrup, boiling hot. Lay a bradied paper on top, tie down and put in a dark closet. The syrup should be clear like honey.

Spiced Tomatoes—Peel and slice the tomatoes and put them in the preserving kettle with sugar—the proportion for seven pounds of tomatoes is three and one-half pounds of sugar—a quart of white vinegar and an ounce each of ground mace, cloves and cinnamon. Mix and cook slowly for three hours. Then put in glass jars and seal. Spiced tomatoes make a delicious sauce for game, especially venison.

Tomato Catsup—Slice and boil until soft two pecks of ripe tomatoes, rub through a colander, then boil again until very thick, stirring constantly. Add four quarts of vinegar, a quarter of a pound of salt, three ounces of ground black pepper, an ounce of cinnamon, half an ounce of cloves, a teaspoonful each of red pepper and allspice. Mix well and boil up twice, bottle and seal. If the flavor of onions is liked, half a dozen may be sliced and cooked with the tomato before it is strained. A cupful of brown sugar is often used in making catsup—this amount for one peck of tomatoes. Finely chopped celery and grated horseradish are ingredients added by other housekeepers.

Orange Pudding—Soak a pint of grated bread crumbs in one and one-half pints of milk; add one well-beaten egg, one-quarter of a cup of sugar, and butter the size of a walnut. Pour about two-thirds of the mixture into a buttered pudding dish, and on top lay a cupful of sliced oranges. Add the rest of the pudding and bake in a moderate oven.

Marlboro Pie—Beat two eggs light, stir into them half a cupful of milk to which has been added a tiny pinch of soda, and let this get cold. Beat it into a cup of strained apple sauce, sweeten to taste, and season with mace or nutmeg. Bake in a deep pie dish with a lower crust, and lay strips of paste across the top.

Scrambled Eggs—Take two eggs, pepper and salt, one ounce of butter, one dessertspoonful of milk; buttered toast. Beat up the eggs with the milk, season with pepper and salt; melt the butter, pour in the eggs, and keep them stirred till creamy and about set. Spread out on buttered toast, garnish with crisp parsley, and serve hot.

Boston Baked Beans—Select for this purpose the small pea or kidney bean, wash thoroughly and put to soak at night with plenty of cold water to more than cover. In the morning drain, put into a kettle with fresh cold water and simmer, not boil, until tender, but not broken. Drain the beans and place in a bean pot or two-quart pan even to the top. For a quart of beans have ready a quarter of a pound of salt pork, part lean and part fat, which has been par-boiled and scored in half-inch strips. Press the pork down into the beans, leaving only the rind exposed. Mix together in a basin a heaping teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of mustard stirred into a quarter cup of molasses, and a pint of boiling water. Mix well and pour over the beans, adding enough more water to cover them. Bake seven or eight hours in a moderate oven, adding more water, if necessary, during the first half of the baking. A half hour before taking from the oven lift the pork to the surface to crisp, not blacken. Many add a sliced onion to the beans when put over for their first boiling, but this is a matter of taste. Two spoonfuls of butter may be substituted for the pork, if preferred, or a slice of fat and lean corned beef may be used instead.

Root Beer Extract—Sassafras bark 1 ounce, pimento 1 ounce, wintergreen 1 ounce, hops 1-4 ounce, coriander seed 1-2 ounce, dilute alcohol a sufficient quantity. Percolate until 10 ounces of tincture are obtained. The extract is added to carbonate water as drawn in the proportion of half a teaspoonful or more to a glass. If more body is required a little syrup is added.

When boiling a pudding in a cloth, put a plate beneath it to prevent any chance of its sticking to the saucepan.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Every one knows the comfort of a couch placed against the foot of the bed. Couches to match are now sold with brass and iron beds. They have head and foot pieces of brass or iron in the design of the bed, and a wire-woven spring and mattress. Their cleanliness is a recommendation.

Never frame a black and white picture, not even photograph, in high colored mats. Black, white or gray are the only suitable colors.

A variation of cold corned beef is welcomed for the luncheon or supper table. Cut the beef into rather small, even pieces and sprinkle lightly with freshly grated horse-radish. Mix with about one-third the quantity of cold-boiled potatoes cut into cubes, and toss with a French dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Cream cheese mixed with olives makes a savory sandwich mixture with brown or entire wheat bread. Stone, then chop, the olives, blending them and the cheese with a silver spoon.

A sure cure for indigestion, according to "Medical Talk," is to lie on the left side for fifteen or twenty minutes. The explanation is that lying on the left side "crowds the stomach." This lessens the capacity of the stomach and forces the gas up through the oesophagus. This will frequently bring relief. After the gas has been all forced out of the stomach, one can generally roll over on his back or right side, the journal continues, and go to sleep.

Don't close the oven door with a bang when cake is baking. The jar has spoiled many a fine loaf.

A few lumps of gum camphor in the box or drawer where silver is kept, will, it is said, prevent tarnishing.

Household Ammonia—Hot water 1 gallon; salsoda 2 pounds; water of ammonia 2 pints. When the salsoda is dissolved and the solution is cold, add water of ammonia. If you want the mixture perfectly clear, add a small quantity of alcohol. Bottle. Use rubber stopples.

Lemon juice and salt will remove rust stains from linen without injury to the fabric if you wet the stains with the mixture several times while it is bleaching in sunshine. Two or three applications may be necessary if the stain is an old one.

Washing Dishes—Dishwashing is usually considered a disagreeable task, although it would not be an easy matter to account for the aversion to it, says "Western Housekeeper." It is not sloppy, dirty work unless one is careless and the hands need not be roughened by it. Scrape all the crumbs from the plates into a bowl and empty them into the slop pail. Do not pile the dishes up indiscriminately, but put all the dishes of one kind together. There should be a clean dish cloth or mop and at least two dry towels. These may be of linen crash or flour sacks that have been washed and hemmed. Have plenty of hot water, fill the dish pan half full and dissolve enough washing powder in it to make a suds.

Wash the glassware first, rinse in hot water and dry quickly. They will be clear and beautifully polished. After this comes the silverware, cups, saucers and plates in the order named. The cooking utensils should be filled with water as soon as the food is removed from them and allowed to soak until you are ready to wash them. The wire dish cloth is useful for cleaning kettles if the food is stuck to them. Clean tarnished silver by rubbing it with whiting, mixed to a paste with equal parts of ammonia and water, using a flannel cloth and polishing after it has dried.

To bring the white of an egg up quickly to a froth, add two or three drops of lemon juice.

Baked Bean Soup—Not every housekeeper realizes that baked beans left over make a very good soup. To one pint Boston baked beans add one quart of water, two slices of onion and one stalk of celery. Simmer thirty minutes, or until very tender, then rub through a strainer and add one cupful steamed and strained tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper. Cream together two tablespoonfuls each of flour and butter, and thicken the soup. As soon as it boils serve with toasted crackers or croutons.

When Making Calls—In finishing a call bear in mind that a thing "if 'twere done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well 'twere done quickly." When you've decided that it's time to go, "stand not upon the order of your going," but go—and don't prolong the operation. Don't fancy that it's flattering to your hostess to dawdle at every stage of the exit.

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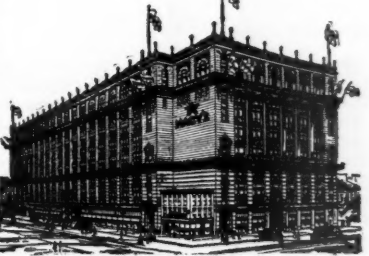
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EDITORIAL



CHANGES AT CORNELL, N. Y., UNIVERSITY.

Professor I. P. Roberts, one of the noblest men who ever lived, has recently retired from the deanship of the Cornell Agricultural College, and the directorship of the Experiment Station. There are few men who are better known than Professor Roberts to the farmers and fruit growers of this entire country. He is a christian gentleman, a successful man in whatever he has undertaken, a wise counselor and a careful experimenter. Professor Roberts was born in 1833, an unlucky year. If he had been born in 1843 or '53 he probably would not have retired from the important position which he has held. But so far as we can see he is as capable as ever.

Professor L. H. Bailey has been promoted from the horticultural department to the position formerly occupied by Professor I. P. Roberts. I remember when Professor Bailey came to New York state from Michigan, a young man, to take charge of the important work assigned him at Cornell University. Michigan men were not pleased at losing him. He began his work at Cornell with great vigor, associating himself with the Farmer's Institute work and the work of various Horticultural Societies, with the American Association of nurserymen and the grangers and every other society which seemed to need his services. He was often seen on those platforms as a successful and interesting speaker. Later he wrote several books on horticulture, edited the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture, and still later became editor of Country Life in America, one of the most elaborate journals ever published in this country. The writer has remarked to Professor Bailey that it seems as if he would kill himself with overwork, but thus far he shows wonderful vitality. No one doubts but that he will perform well the new duties assigned him.

Professor Bailey having been promoted, his former position in the horticultural department has been assigned to Professor John Craig. Professor Craig was formerly connected with the Canadian experiment station. He has recently been doing acceptable work along his line here. He is a practical man in every sense of the word, and is in position to do good work for practical horticulturists. He has many friends throughout the country who will be glad to hear of his promotion to this important position. We know of no one better qualified to take Professor Bailey's position than Professor John Craig.

The Georgia peach crop will not be up to the average this year; it is estimated there will be about half a crop of peaches in Georgia. Peaches in other parts of the country are reported as variable. In some localities there will be a large crop and in other localities but few. Considering the whole country at large peaches will be a short crop this year.

Farmers in many part of the West are complaining of scarcity of labor. Every year about harvest time we hear similar complaints. The remedy is to devote the land to different crops that can be harvested at different dates. If the entire territory is devoted to wheat over a large extent of country you cannot expect anything else than that there will be scarcity of labor during the harvest.

How About Lightning Rods?—Do not be induced to buy of the lightning-rod man who advises you to cover your building with useless lightning protectors. If you have made up your mind to protect your buildings consult some practical man in the nearest city and follow his advice. You cannot depend upon

what the lightning rod agent, who perambulates the country, tells you. I would as soon have a rod put up by the village blacksmith that would not cost over \$5.00, as to have the rods put up in the way that most traveling agents put them up at an expense of over \$75.00 to \$200.00.

Grape juice boiled down in the fall from the surplus grapes gives us a fine dish through the spring.

The Dominant Religion—Christianity is destined to become the dominant religion of earth. The good, the true in all religions will abide. The false, the fanciful, fanatical, mythical and mystical will give place. A mingling and comparing of religions will eliminate the false. It will take time yet, but marvelous progress has already been made.

Making Money.—A certain amount of money ministers to the proper wants of man, but the man who spends his life in trying to make money is doing nothing more than piling up a mass of brass-headed tacks. What good does it do to neglect your wife, your home, your friends, to make money?—Rev. Frank Crane.

The Order of the Good.—The narrower the mind the more chaos and disaster there is in the world order; to know all is to know only God and the order of the good. The pure in heart see God, and for them the abiding is rich in faith, hope and love.—Rev. A. R. Tillinghast.

The Pleasures of the World.—There are some who struggle somewhat. They desire to have and enjoy the pleasures of the world, and at the same time serve God, to serve two masters, but they fail. They have not sufficient time to give to God, and the cares of this world choke the good seed.—Rev. Father Boardman.

Unselfishness.—A man has not the right to do as he pleases with his powers and possessions, even if he does not abuse them. He must use them for others and not only for his own improvement. They were not meant for himself alone, regardless of what should become of his less favored fellowmen.—Rev. W. H. Nicholas.

Labor.—The time has come when labor has nothing to sell but labor, for the tools of labor have grown so large and costly that it is no longer possible for one man to own his tools. So all he has to sell is his labor, and the price he can get for it, under the present system, insures but a bare existence.—Rev. Thomas McGrady.

Tree-Paint—A great variety of washes have been used for preventing the female beetles from laying their eggs upon the trees. The following is probably as effective as any that can be safely used, without danger of injury to the bark, says Farm and Fireside. Dissolve one-half gallon of soft soap or five pounds of whale-oil soap in one-half gallon of hot water, and add one-half pint of carbolic acid. When mixed, add five gallons of warm water and enough lime to make a whitewash of about the consistency of paint. Finally, stir in about one-fourth to a pound of Paris green. Apply the wash in April, before the eggs have been deposited in the trees, and again in a few weeks. All cracks and crevices must be filled and the bark thoroughly and completely covered, a stiff brush being best for the work. It must be understood that the work has no effect upon the borers after they have once entered the tree, but is intended to prevent the depositing of eggs, or to kill newly hatched larvae before they have entered the bark.

Poultney Bigelow attempted on one occasion to interview "Oom Paul" Kruger and met with about the same fate that many interviewers have had with the former president of the Boers. He found the old man in a very bad humor, and could get only monosyllables in reply to his questions. He employed every art of the interviewer, but to no avail. Finally, despairing of getting any information of use to him by straight questions he determined to be diplomatic and approach Mr. Kruger from his family side. So he said, very nonchalantly:

"Is your wife entertaining this season?"

Short and sharp came the gruff answer:

"Not very."

And the interview closed there.

Willis B. Dowd, attorney, tells of a negro preacher he heard in North Carolina, who prefaced the passage of the collection plate with the statement:

"Salvation's free, brethren, salvation's free! It don't cost nothin'! But we have to pay the freight on it. We will now pass aroun' the hat an' collect the freight charges."

Subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.

New Versions of Old Proverbs.

Spare the rod and spank the child. One man may lead a horse to the water, but gallons won't make him drunk.

Never put on to-day what you want clean for to-morrow.

All swells can spend well.

Too many cooks are better than none. "Do," or you will be "done" by and by. Give a pinch and cause a yell.

The torpedo catcher that goes often through the water gets broken backed at last.

First buy your hair, then wear it.

A kiss is as good as a smile.

Look before you lend.

Only a wise politician knows his own bill.

Hard earned, seldom spurned.

Bet not, fret not.

Continual dropping in wears away welcome.

Police step in where virtue fears to tread.

A motor in the middle of a main road is worth many stuck in the mud.

One swallow does not make a drink.

It's an ill bird that can't go out and forage for worms.

We cannot undo the harm done by too excessive clearing, but one can improve matters by planting trees in shelter belts on the south and west sides of our farms. For a perpetual windbreak, the Norway spruce undoubtedly leads. A good shelter belt should contain four rows of spruce, ten feet between rows and the trees five feet apart in the rows, and the trees so placed as to break the spaces between rows. Spruce seedlings can be got from nurseries when about ten inches high for about \$3.00 per 100. Be very careful in moving evergreens not to let the roots get dry, as this means certain death to the tree.

Time past and time to be are one, And both are now.—Whittier.

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30 Days' Free Trial We prepay all freight charges and deliver this **Standard Washer** direct to your door, absolutely free of charge. You try it thirty days, if you don't find it all and more than we claim, ship it back; we will pay return charges. This is different from any washing machine ever made. Takes dirt out of wristbands, neckbands, collars, etc., as thoroughly as it cleans blankets, sheets or pillow cases. Washday is a pleasure instead of a drudge. Don't delay but write at once and we will ship you a washer free by the next freight. **Don't Send Us A Cent,** but drop a postal to **WARD MFG. CO.,** 26 WEST AVENUE, EAST AVON, N. Y.

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It takes them off to stay off. Quick relief and no inconvenience. Sold under guarantee. Postpaid for 25c. (coin or M. O.). Not sold at drugists. **CHICAGO SHOE STORE SUPPLY CO., INC.,** 184 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

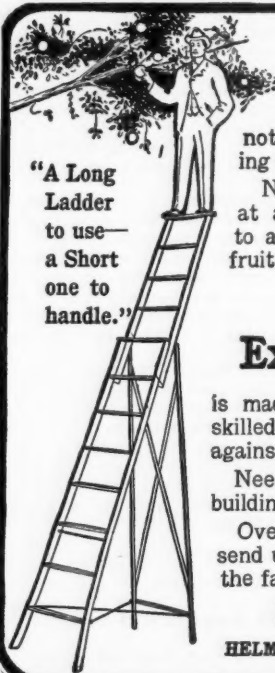
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a Short one to handle."

Save Your Trees

The Duryea Extension Step-Ladder does not have to be leaned against the tree, causing damage to fruit and productive twigs.

Note spreading base—this prevents toppling at any point of extension. Easy to adjust to any position or height required in picking fruit from the branches.

The Duryea Extension Step-Ladder

is made throughout of the best material by skilled workmen. All nails cemented, insuring against rusting and pulling out.

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Every fruit grower should own a good one. We are in position to supply every subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower with the useful article. Will send one to you post-paid on receipt of 50c. to pay for the paper one year and 25c. additional. Send 75c. for paper and pruning knife.

Address, **GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,** Rochester, N. Y.

THE OLD HOME.

"I want to go back to the old home,
Though I know they have gone away,
Who lived and loved in the old time,
But were I there to-day,
I could dream them back to the hearth-
stone,
I could see my mother's face,
And forget my homesick longings,
In the peace of the dear home place."
—Eben E. Rexford.

Be not afraid to act yourself,
But have your motive good.
He can afford, whose heart is right,
To be misunderstood.
—Swift.

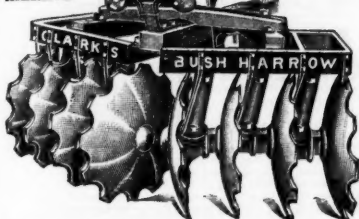
Farm Wagon Only \$21.95.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon, that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30-inch wheels with 4-inch tire, and sold for only \$21.95.



This wagon is made of the best material throughout, and really costs but a trifle more than a set of new wheels and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving a full description will be mailed upon application by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., who also will furnish metal wheels at low prices made any size and width of tire to fit any axle.

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A first-class plow to subdue bogs and bushes or newly cleared forests or stump land. In seeding it to grass or grain, it levels the land and connects the subsoil water. It is an excellent machine for covering in sugar cane. Its strength is guaranteed, is durable and effective. Cuts a track 5 ft. wide, 1 ft. deep. Has 2 1/2 in. steel disks. Turns earth to or from stumps. Is sure death to bushes, bunch grass, wild grass, hardhack, thistles, wild rose, morning glory, milkweed, sunflower, or any wild plant and is guaranteed to kill any bush, rose, or plant that grows, leaving the land true and clean for any crop.

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In each town to ride and exhibit sample bicycle. '03 Models high grade \$9 to \$15. 1901 & '02 Models, best makes \$7 to \$10. 500 2ND - HAND WHEELS. All makes and models good as new \$1.50 to \$4.50. Great Factory Clearance Sale. We ship on approval and 10 day's trial without a cent in advance.

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN,
Associate Editor of—
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

The Aphis or plant louse seems to be more annoying than usual this year, attacking the ends of the branches of apple trees, rose bushes, etc. Do you regard them as a serious pest, and what is your advice as to a remedy?—Robert Dunn, N. Y.

Reply—Sometimes these plant lice are so numerous as to be very harmful. They all live by sucking the juices of the trees and plants they infest and cannot be poisoned as may be done to those insects that eat the foliage in the ordinary way. They must be killed by contact with something that is very caustic or otherwise injurious to them. Kerosene emulsion is a good remedy. This is easily made according to the directions in almost every bulletin on insects pests, and is applied with a sprayer. Dissolve one-quarter pound of hard soap in one-half gallon of soft and boiling hot water, and into this put one gallon of kerosene. Churn this mixture violently until all is of a smooth and even consistency. Passing it through a spray pump will do this. If hot the mixture is more easily and quickly made. It should be diluted in four to ten times the amount of water when used.

Tobacco water is also a very good insecticide for aphids. This is made by boiling tobacco stems in water until the solution is very strong. When sprayed on if almost of any strength it will kill these tender bodied insects. This is the best use of this noxious plant that I know of.

Do you think it will pay to thin out the surplus fruit of peach, plum, pear and apple trees, and when should the work be done?—Peter Youngs, Pa.

Reply—Yes, it will pay well to this work. There are few good peach growers of any consequence who have not already adopted this plan. They as much expect to thin their peaches when they have a big crop as they do to gather the fruit when it is ripe. The same is true of a few of the plum and pear growers, but there is less interest in and application of the principle of fruit thinning with these than with peaches, yet without good reason. Only a few experiments have been made in thinning apples, but these have proved that it will pay to take off a part of the crop of an over loaded apple tree when the fruit is less than half grown. Any who do not think so should try it on a tree or two, counting all costs, and see for himself, in comparison with trees beside them not thinned.

The time to thin fruit is soon after the seeds are well formed. It is then growing rapidly and any that will eventually be inferior in size or shape can usually be noticed and should be removed first of all. To violently shake the tree will often remove the most of the imperfect specimens. There can be no definite rule as to the dates when thinning should be done, but this must be left to the judgment in each particular case. To do it late is far better than not to do it at all.

Do strawberries, raspberries, currants and other small fruit plants succeed as well in the south as they do in the north?—Thos. Brown, Pa.

Reply—No, they do not. The strawberry is native as far south as Florida and is not so much affected under culture by the hot sunshine as the other berries. The cooler climate of northern states is more suitable to the raspberries. Currants can scarcely be grown south of Kentucky and Virginia, except in the higher altitudes of the mountains.

Do you consider crown gall a serious and infectious disease?—Subscriber.

Reply—Crown gall is surely a very serious disease of some fruit trees and plants. It is infectious, too, and may be transmitted to one generation of trees after another in the nurseries. It is also sometimes carried from tree to tree in the orchard by the tools used in digging out borers or by hoeing them. The greatest care should be used before planting, to see that none of the roots are affected by the disease. It can usually be told by noticing the swelling on the main or central roots.

Dear Sir: I have noticed that the new growth of branches of apple trees are turning brown in patches over my Baldwins particularly. We thought possibly this was caused by a light frost that came in blossoming time. Can you tell me the cause and a remedy?—P. D., N. Y.

Reply: The trouble is probably what is commonly called twig blight, which is only the form that the true fire or pear blight takes when it attacks apple trees.

There is no remedy for it, as the cause is a microscopic germ that works inside the tissues of the young wood and cannot be reached by anything sprayed on the outside. It finds entrance through the very tender tissues of the growing tips and blossoms. It is possible that spraying with the copper solutions may be somewhat preventive, but the destruction of the diseased and hence infectious parts of the tree is the best preventive. The knife and fire is the means, and this should be general to be effective.

Will Professor H. E. Van Deman give his opinions as to size, color, flavor and keeping qualities of the following varieties of apples: Cooper's Market, Smith's Cider, York Imperial, Ben Davis, Salome, Stark, and Jonathan.—A Subscriber, Pa.

Cooper Market is a medium sized, oblate-conic shaped apple; with abundant red stripes over a greenish ground; of poor, subacid flavor; and is a late keeper. It is not a very desirable variety even for market use.

Smith of much the same character as the one just described, except that it is better in quality, more handsomely colored and not a late keeper. Salome is very much like these two, but is of rather better quality. York Imperial is excellent in almost every way, especially for the great central apple regions. It is large; flat to round in shape, with a very deeply set calyx; a fused and striped red over a yellow ground; rich subacid flavor of excellent quality. It keeps late and the trees bear very well. Ben Davis is almost too well known for description. It is a large red striped apple of poor quality that keeps late, sells well and bears very well.

Black Ben Davis is almost identical with the above, but is much darker red and more handsome. Stark is a very late keeper; bears well; is of good flavor; but is a dull greenish red that makes it unattractive in the market. It is good for home use. Jonathan is one of the very best apples for early winter use at home or in the market. It is brilliant red; of only medium size; of very pleasant sub-acid flavor and is juicy to the last. York Imperial, Black Ben Davis and Jonathan are the ones to plant for general use.

Do you think it would be advisable to set out potted strawberry plants in August for home supply?—J. B. D., Ohio.

Reply: Yes, it will pay to set out potted strawberry plants in August, or even later, for fruiting the next year, but for market use it would hardly pay. Potted plants are excellent. They exactly suit the needs of those who have small gardens or those who have forgotten or neglected to set a new bed of strawberries the past spring and yet want to have some to fruit next spring. They can be bought of some of the nurseries, or they can be made at home, if one has an old bed that is not too far gone into weeds to make thrifty runners. Small pots or even old berry boxes can be used to set the new plants in. They should be filled with rich soil and buried in the earth to their tops, where the new runners are forming. Place the end of a runner on top of the center of each pot and put a little clod or stone on it to hold it in place until its roots take hold of the soil. When well rooted they can be taken up, carried to where the new patch is to be, taken out of the pots and set in place. Very few of them will even wilt if properly treated and with good tillage until fall ought to be in condition to bear well the coming fruiting season.

I see that you have been traveling through the West and Southwest, therefore I wish to ask if you saw any evidence there of a cessation of the present prosperous condition of business?—Robert B., Vt.

Reply: A cessation of business does not seem to be even in sight. Everything seems to be in a state of progress now. Fruit growers are planting young orchards on a larger scale than ever. This is especially true in the Ozark region of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas. The fruit grower is about the last of the business men of the country to feel the depressive influences when hard times come. They are quite independent and need not fear to plant and push ahead.

H. E. Van Deman.

It takes a woman with openwork stockings and a transparent shirtwaist to make the hot weather man look like an unconscionable liar.

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A WIFE'S MESSAGE

Cured Her Husband of Drinking.

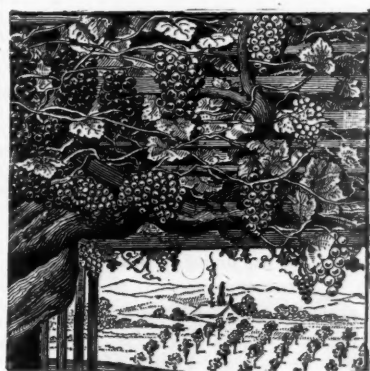
Write Her Today and She Will Gladly Tell You How She Did It.

My husband was a hard drinker for over 20 years and had tried in every way to stop but could not do so. I at last cured him by a simple home remedy which any one can give secretly. I want every one who has drunkenness in their homes to know of this and if they are sincere in their desire to cure this disease and will write to me, I will tell them just what the remedy is. My address is Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Box 421, Hillburn, N. Y. I am sincere in this offer. I have sent this valuable information to thousands and will gladly send it to you if you will but write me to-day. As I have nothing whatever to sell, I want no money.



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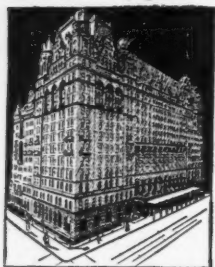
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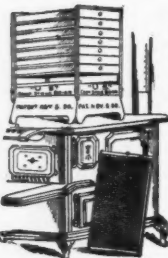
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For interior or exterior it has no equal. Smooth and clean, it has stood the rigid test of time and man. If you want to save half your paint bills send your name and address for nearest distributing depot; 50 sample colors and a beautiful illustrated book sent free, showing a large number of fine houses just as they have been painted with Carrara, and keep well in mind that Carrara is the only paint ever backed by a positive guarantee in every case.



A Little Gold Mine for Women.—The U. S. Cook Stove Drier is the best on the market; always ready for use; easily set on and off the stove. It works while you cook, takes no extra fire. Dries all kinds of berries, cherries, fruits, vegetables, corn, etc. Don't let your fruits, etc., waste.

With this Drier you can at odd times evaporate waste fruits, etc. for family use and enough to sell and exchange for all the greater part of your groceries, and in fact household expenses. Write for circulars and special terms to agents.

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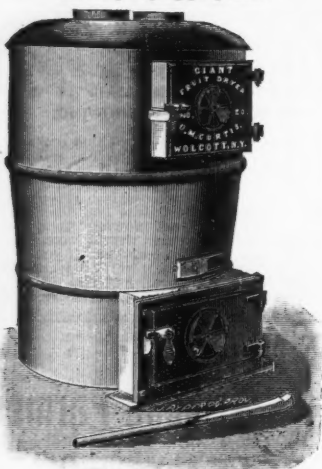
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WANTED—Agent with rig to handle Stock Food. Address, E. J. WORST, ASHLAND, O.

VAN DEMAN PAPERS

PATRIOTISM IN FRUIT GROWING.

It might seem, at first thought, that there can be little or no connection between fruit growing and love of country, but there is and we may see it by a little thought, and this I will try to make plain.

Let me first say that I write this on the Fourth of July, and that my home is at Washington, D. C. I have just returned from a celebration on the White House grounds, eaten a luncheon of well ripened Early Harvest blackberries and ice cream, and feel both patriotic and well satisfied with good fruit. A platform was built for the speeches, and thousands of chairs were provided for the people under the shady oaks and elms that stood there when George Washington selected the site for the National Capitol, over a century ago. A fine programme was arranged. It began by a military procession that formed in front of the capitol and marched to the White House, composed of every branch of the army and navy and commanded by General Young, as grand marshal. An hour later an invocation of the blessing of God on our great nation was asked, and the song "My Own United States," was sung by a choir of school children, led by the musical director of the schools. Then Admiral Dewey introduced, by a very fitting speech, a descendant of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, who read that historic announcement to the world of freedom from the tyranny of England, which is and will be worthy of being heard as long as the world stands.

The audience sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee," led by the Marine band. Then the speech by the French ambassador, and the band followed with the Marsellaise. The secretary of the navy, Mr. Moody, then made a patriotic speech in which he referred to the two most glaring national evils of the day—mob violence and dishonesty. He said that the best element is found in the country districts, and it may not be out of place for me to say that the fruit growers compose the highest type of rural element. They are almost universally good, patriotic citizens. If our government depended alone on them, and others like them, either in peace or war, there would be justice, enlightenment and independence. The audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and was dismissed. Thus was the anniversary of our national birth commemorated most fittingly.

But where does the patriotism in fruit growing come in, the reader may say. First, in being a good citizen and thus furthering the general good of the country. Surely there is room for showing one's love for the public good by being good morally, and that means politically as well; by producing the best of fruits possible and presenting them to the public in a thoroughly honest condition. A fruit grower who packs his produce in dishonest fashion is a disgrace to his calling, a hypocrite in the community and a country in which he lives, and by no means a good citizen. His influence is bad, as far as his trickery goes. He is not so often chargeable with the dishonest packing of fruit as the business men who buy of him and oversee the grading and marking of packages. I have seen merchants topping baskets of poor fruit in their stores with a little that was good that they had evidently bought for that special purpose.

Whoever plants a good orchard and cares for it is helping his country as well as himself. He is patriotic whether he intends to be or not. A pride in doing things well is always commendable, although the ruling motive may be selfish. It is setting a good example to others. It adds to the value of the property of the country as well as to his own assets. A nice berry patch or vineyard is a credit to the community.

The production, or discovery and introduction of a good fruit, is a blessing to the whole country, even though it may not be grown everywhere. It adds to the general good of humanity. Were not those men who saved the Baldwin, R. I. Greening, and many other apples from obscurity, public benefactors? Was not Ephraim Bull, of Massachusetts, as useful to the world, or more so than many of the generals who helped fight our memorable battles? Was he not as really and truly patriotic? Should not such men as the two Downings, Warder, Wilder, Campbell, Munson and Burbank rank in point of real patriotism with any of our most noted warriors or statesmen? They have certainly worked for the good of their country more than for their own. In the good that people do lies their true patriotism.

Thomas Jefferson was not only a great American patriot, but at the same time

a noted experimenter with fruits. His collection of varieties, domestic and foreign, was one of the best in his day, and he loved to increase and study it. General Rufus Putnam, of Revolutionary fame, went to Marietta, Ohio, after the war and there he and family established one of the first nurseries of fruit trees in the region west of the mountains. The old Roxbury Russet was often called Putnam Russet, he introduced it there. There were many other pioneer patriots who were also lovers of fruits and their culture, and I am proud to name my paternal grandfather among them. He served continuously in the Revolutionary army from 1776 through many of the campaigns and battles of the Colonies, including Brandywine, Monmouth and the dreadful Valley Forge encampment, where he was a member of Washington's body guard, to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Then he moved westward from the old Dutch settlement in Pennsylvania and finally planted the largest and best pioneer orchards in Ross county, Ohio. And there I was born, almost under the shade and within easy sight of some of the trees he planted and grafted after the most improved fashion of that day. The varieties were the best in all that country and many were the scions cut and set by those who wished them from his trees. That was helping along the conquest of the wilderness to peace and plenty. Was not that patriotism?

And there are plenty of patriots to-day, who are fighting the peaceful battles of prosperity and genuine utility. The fruit growers are among them. Be not ashamed of your calling brethren, nor think that politicians and warriors deserve all the honors.

H. E. Handman.

Mrs. T. S. Chase, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, writes as follows: The woman's department of your paper interests me very much. I hope to hear more from your subscribers and correspondents in regard to practical house-keeping. With me butter making is more profitable than selling milk. We have customers to whom we sell butter, eggs, fruits, potatoes, etc., regularly. These patrons rely upon getting our products. We take great pride in having everything put up in attractive shape, also in having it of superior quality. It is my opinion that many housewives are not so careful as they ought to be in preparing such things in attractive manner for market, and to have everything clean in the making. Our butter should be of the most excellent quality and should be packed in the most attractive package. Eggs should be clean, and if sold in baskets that hold about two dozen will sell more rapidly. Potatoes should be sold in bushel baskets, or half bushel baskets, so they would not have to be shifted into another package for the buyer.

Fire Extinguished by Dust.—A neighbor of mine at Rochester, N. Y., has invented a new method of putting out fires that are liable to occur in any building. I have seen this neighbor start a terribly hot fire by the use of dry wood covered with kerosene oil. After the flames had begun to burn fiercely, shooting up ten to twelve feet, a pint of this dust, or dry powder thrown upon the flames put them out immediately. The dry extinguishing powder is stored in a long can somewhat resembling a Roman candle, and is intended to be hung in the building to be protected. By jerking down this can from the hook the stopper in the can is removed leaving the dry powder free to be thrown upon the flames. It is made by the Home Chemical company, Rochester, N. Y. Fire extinguishers of this character should be present in every dwelling and other buildings upon the farm or in the factory.

The fruit prospects in this locality are not very promising. Pears, peaches, plums and cherries seem to be a failure; there are but few apples. Strawberries are a short crop. There will be an abundance of wild blackberries where the fires did not burn out the plants. We have had a long and severe drought but recently rains have fallen in abundance and everything looks more promising.—B. M. Stone, Stull, Pa.

Our readers should send to Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., for the university record series 3, number 5, to be sent free on application. This record gives much information about the instruction at this famous agricultural college. Remember that tuition in the regular course of agriculture is given free at this university.

I have a request to make to you, good friend, right now—that you will speak some pleasant words about Green's Fruit Grower to your neighbors. In this way you can benefit us greatly.

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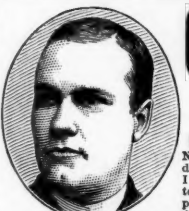
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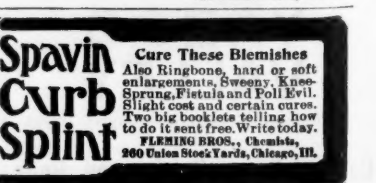


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If so, send us your name and address with 4 cents in over postage, packing, etc. we will send you a package of our "Secret Cure" in a plain package with full directions free, how to give it secretly in tea, coffee, food, etc. It is odorless and tasteless and will cure this dreadful habit, quietly and permanently without the patient's knowledge or consent. It is a positive and permanent "Secret Cure" for the Drunk Habit, and will cost you nothing to try. Good for both sexes. MILO DRUG CO., Dept. 118 St. Louis, Mo.

Childhood Memories.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.
Do you remember the old farm house
That grandfather built on the hill?
Do you remember the noon time mark
He made on the old door sill?
Do you remember the brook that ran
Through the lower meadows away,
And the hillside covered with violet blue.
Where we children used to play?

Do you remember the old barn lot
That was hid by the young orchard hill,
And how plain we could see the burying
ground?

Just below the old grist mill?
Do you remember the apple tree
That grew by the big wood pile,
That bore the apples we liked so well
When you were a little child?

Do you remember the old red rose
That grew by the garden fence?
Not half so fragrant and lovely the bloom
Of General Jacque and La France.
Do you remember the cherry tree
That grew by the garden gate,
And rows of beehives on the bench
Where the bees worked early and late?

Pa and the Calf.

Written for Green Fruit Grower.

"It seems to me, Maria," said a kind
hearted city man who lived in the sub-
urbs, "that it is wicked to keep that
calf shut up in a close pen this warm
weather."

"That's right, John, I have told you
several times that the calf should be ex-
ercised and have an opportunity to en-
joy the sunshine and the fresh air. It is
positively sinful to keep animals confined
as this calf has been."

"It's a pretty hot day to exercise the
calf."

"Don't put off this job on account of
the hot weather. You always have some
excuse," replied Maria.

At this prod of his wife John sallied
off to give the calf an airing. John used
to be spry and nimble, but after seventy
years battling with life's cares and rheu-
matism he has lost much of his youthful
alertness. He attached a long rope to
the neck of the calf and led him confi-
dently out into the wide expanse of lawn
that bordered the house. The calf at
first seemed to be dazed by the bright
sunshine, but after a moment's hesita-
tion galloped off with frantic speed, tak-
ing John unawares, almost throwing him
off his feet. John's legs were not ex-
tremely long, but the speed of the calf
forced him into taking remarkably long
strides, as he held onto the end of the
rope. When the calf arrived at the end
of the enclosure he turned around and
looked at John as though he desired
further acquaintance. John approached
the calf hauling in the rope hand over
hand. When he reached the center of
the rope the calf started off again in the
opposite direction, and John again be-
gan to measure nearly ten feet at every
stride with his short legs. John was
amazed at the wondrous strength of
this calf. He knew that oxen, with the
force of their necks, could draw heavy
loads, but he was surprised to find that
this calf, using the rope about its neck
for a yoke, could haul him about so
mercilessly. At this moment the rope
came in contact with a tree and John
came to an abrupt stand-still on one
side of it and the calf at the other. Then
the calf started in the opposite direction
around the tree, and John was in great
danger of being wound up and tangled
in the rope. After succeeding in dis-
entangling the rope he again attempted
to approach the calf, having decided that
he had had exercise enough for one day.
But the calf thought differently and
started off on a gallop down the lane
toward the highway, John being com-
pelled to follow in the race at the end of
the rope as before. It happened that
John had an aristocratic neighbor, and
John was exceedingly anxious to be held
in good esteem by this neighbor. On this
hot day in July the neighbor had a
gathering of friends upon the lawn.
These neighbors were astonished to see
a cloud of dust down the road from
which in a few moments emerged a calf
followed by a man whose white hair was
flying wildly in the wind. The calf
made directly for the gathering upon the
lawn. The women ran screaming in
every direction, chairs were upset, and
there was a wild scramble for the piazza.
As the calf disappeared around the cor-
ner of the house John made his appear-
ance, holding firmly to the end of the
rope, still taking long strides, his face
bearing expression of much anxiety. He
was utterly heedless of the aristocratic
neighbor, who called upon him for an
explanation. Around the lawn, among
the bushes and flower beds, the wild calf
dragged the unlucky John, followed by
the men of the party and his aristocratic
neighbor, who were bent upon preserving
as much of the property as possible
from destruction.

Finally the calf was cornered and John
was able to gather up half of the rope.
Then the calf made a dash sideways,
bringing the rope in contact with a bee-
hive which was immediately upset. The
bees without delay attacked both the

calf and John. The last seen of the calf
he was crawling under the low hanging
currant and gooseberry bushes in order
to scrape off the bees. On returning
home John addressed his wife as follows:
"It's a fine day Maria."

"What in the world is the matter with
you," asked his wife.

"Oh, nothing. I've simply been en-
joying myself; taking a little exercise in
the fresh air and the sunshine."

"And what has become of the calf?"

"I don't know and I don't care. When
I show sympathy again for a calf you
will know it."

"But what is the matter with you face?"

It is all swollen up and you look as
though you were ready to melt with the
heat."

"I wish," replied John, "you would
stop asking me fool questions. I am go-
ing to bed. Give me a cloth wet with
arnica and spread it over my face."

"I heard that a plaster of mud was a
good remedy for bee stings, if that is
what's the matter with you," remarked
his wife. But by this time John had
slammed the door and was out of hear-
ing.

How to Make Unfermented
Grape Juice.

Green's Fruit Grower condenses from
Bulletin 175 on this subject. If you desire
further information send to the U. S. De-
partment of Agriculture, Washington,
and they will mail you this bulletin. Use
clean, sound, well ripened, but not over
ripe grapes. Crush the grapes by hand
or machinery, press the juice from the
pulp in the usual manner. Then gradu-
ally heat the juice in a double boiler,
or large stone jar in a pan of hot water,
so that the juice does not come in con-
tact with the fire, to a temperature of
150 to 200 degrees. The juice may be
heated until it steams, but not until it
boils. Put the juice in a glass or ename-
led vessel to settle for twenty-four
hours. Turn the juice carefully from the
sediment and run it through several
thicknesses of clean flannel, or a conic
filter made of thick cloths or felt. Then
put the juice into clean bottles. Do not
fill the bottles entirely full. Leave
about one inch of space beneath cork.
Fit a thin board over the bottom of an
ordinary wash boiler. Set the filled bot-
tles of fruit juice in this boiler on the
board. Fill the boiler with water around
the bottles to within about an inch of the
tops, and gradually heat until it is about
to simmer. Then take the bottles out and
cork or seal immediately. Then seal over
the corks with paraffine or sealing wax.

Different Degrees of Poverty.—We
often hear the remark "Poverty is no dis-
grace." This assertion may be true in
the main but there are different causes
as well as different degrees of poverty.
While one family may be living close on
a small income, yet maintain an air of
respectability in dress, food and all the
necessities of life, with bills all paid, and
a little surplus for the "rainy day," an-
other family, with equal means and abil-
ity to make use of it, will at all times
carry an air of poverty, and everything
about them will have a slipshod, run-
down appearance. One man will put on
a coat that may show signs of darns, or
neat patches, but as he straightens it
about the neck and shoulders he looks
well dressed. Another struggles into a
garment with sleeve linings ripped,
seams gapping, tattered and frayed; he
feels and looks like a tramp. Such a fam-
ily brings disgrace to poverty itself, and
a crusade should be raised against it.—
Mrs. L. Jennings.

Dear Aunt Hannah: Papa takes
Green's Fruit Grower and I enjoy read-
ing the letters to Aunt Hannah. I come
to you for advice. I am a young girl
eighteen years of age. I have been re-
ceiving a young man's regular attentions
for a year and a half. He is a farmer,
twenty-one years of age. Some of my
supposed friends interfered and caused
me to treat him coldly and he naturally
quit coming to see me. Now I am thor-
oughly convinced they were telling false-
hoods. I now believe him to be a very
worthy young man. What would you do
under the circumstances?—L. P. J., Mo.

Reply: Write the young man just as
you have written me, and tell him that
you believe you have made a mistake.
It is the only thing you can do under the
circumstances, if you are convinced he
is the right kind of a man.—Aunt Han-
nah.

Rev. E. J. King of Missouri, writes
Green's Fruit Grower that his state has
had a whole year of rain and flood; they
are now having fine farming weather.
There will be an average crop of corn
and oats, a rather light crop of wheat.
Apples half a crop for the entire state,
and peaches half a crop. The berry crop
was good; peaches were a light crop.
Apples will be of fine quality.

Charles August Geissler, Canada—The
high bush blue berry, or huckleberry, is
not easily transplanted. I do not know
of any person who sells the plants. I
would not advise you, or any other person
to buy plants expecting to make them
live and thrive. If you know of bushes
growing in your locality you might pos-
sibly take up in April a few plants with
a large ball of earth, and make them live,
but I cannot encourage you to think
that the high bush blue berry will ever
be a profitable market berry under culti-
vation.

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Man's Best Friend.

He was a strong and trim and a good-sized cur.
A giant of dogs; with soft silk fur,
Poised head of an intellectual size
And two straight, luminous hero-eyes.
A tail whose gestures were eloquence;
A bark with a germ of common-sense.
And this dog looked upon the whole,
As if he had gathered some crumbs of soul
That fell from the feast God spread for man—
Looked like a line of the human plan.

There went with his strong, well-balanced stride
A dignity oft to man denied.
God's humblest brutes, where'er we turn,
Are full of lessons for man to learn.
That night that he crouched by the yielding door,
And two grim, murderous thieves, or more
Had bribed the locks with their hooks of steel,
He fought with more than a henchman's zeal;
For sleeping loved ones' treasures and life,
He conquered rogue and bullet and knife.

The soul of the humble brute has fled,
The grand old dog lies still and dead,
Oh, manlike brain and godlike heart!
You were made to carry a noble part.
You did, old dog, the best you knew,
And that is better than most men do;
And if ever I get to the great, just place,
I shall look for your honest, kind old face.
—Everywhere.

Birds and Farmers.

In the South, rice growers lose much by the bobolink family. The Northern weed seeds and insects eaten before August are offset by the rice destruction after fall migration. His note is musical. The Baltimore oriole has much more for than against it. The brilliant black, white and rose colored rose-breasted grosbeak males have adorned too many hats to leave us many of this foe to potato-bugs, and many other destructive insects. They have been seen to take their young to the potato patch and there feed them bugs. Swallows are hard workers and of value, consuming great numbers of insects including mosquitoes, gnats, flying ants, etc. Build nesting places for those called white-breasts and martins. We cannot have too many little wrens about our grounds. Their light weight and keen eye enables them to find the insect hidden from the more heavy birds. Although robin-redbreast eats some fruit, it is too active in the destruction of bugs and worms to be spared from our gardens and fields. The bluebirds seem to be all good; build for them bird cots. The sweet voiced brown thrasher, undoubtedly destroys in the groves and swamps enough mischief-makers to pay for more fruit and grain than they eat. Although the warning, protesting note of the catbird is disagreeable, it has a sweeter song to sing; and even though it costs us something, it saves much more. The catbird prefers wild fruit; plant some wild fruit for the protection of the better. The meadow lark also is some expense, but a great helper as it is a foe to the grasshopper and beetle.

Merely watching birds at times when the actions would prove guilt, has condemned some species, which on closer examination were cleared of all guilt. The same bird, at different seasons of the year may feed upon a different diet; sometimes eating that which you object to his having simply for the reason he is unable to find what he naturally feeds upon. Study this subject; instruct the children. Agriculture and bird life must link together. A sparrow's death seems a small matter, but is not. Bird extermination means increase of weeds and insect pests, and losses for all.—Lucy E. Horton, Delaware.

Nearly every step in the long process is performed by some human-like machine. Logs weighing many tons are handled like jackstraws, pulled out of the water, whirled over, lifted about, gripped, slabbled off, turned again easily, and, directed by the swift and pure judgment of the expert sawyer, driven through band-saws or great gang-saws, cutting twenty boards or more at once, and finally trimmed to certain lengths—everything moving at once, smoothly, with absolute exactitude. In fifteen minutes from the time the log enters the mill it has been reduced to lumber of several grades; the poor parts have been whittled up into lath and shingles, the slabs have been shot out on a great pile for firewood and the remaining bark, sawdust and refuse have been carried away to the fire heap. This mill cuts 100,000,000 feet of lumber and 90,000,000 shingles a year, and its product goes the world over—to Australia, Hawaii, China, South Africa, South America and Europe.—From Ray Stannard Baker's "The Conquest of the Forest" in the May "Century."

As applied to agriculture, the newest device for the prevention of waste has been brought to perfection on a model tobacco plantation in Cuba. It is a covering of cheesecloth for entire fields, to break the force of the tropical rains which injure the plants and break the leaves.

Aunt Hannah.

Dear Aunt Hannah—I've been wanting to tell you for a long time how much I admired the stand you have taken against allowing the columns of Green's Fruit Grower to be used for matchmaking.

Why don't some enterprising American go around the east and gather up the "left over" ladies, then take them out west to these young men so much in need of a wife. By charging fees its strikes me he might do a profitable business. And be more satisfactory.

One should be as particular about the selection of a wife as he would in the selection of a chicken for his dinner. You should see them. You can't tell by the cackle.

Advertising for a companion is like catching chickens in the dark—it might turn out to be an owl—unless you know where they roost.

It may be unpleasant to be an "old maid" but it is ten times better than being a "grass widow" and even that condition is better than being a neglected wife.

It is easier to get married than to get unmarried. Young ladies and young gentlemen should be careful when they feel that there is no one around them suitable for a companion. It may be that the only trouble is they have too good an opinion of themselves, or do not appreciate those whom they have always known. I have known the unpretending farmer to be rejected for the more romantic stranger to the utter undoing of the rejector. There are men who are skilled from long experience in courting who can not or will not make a home fit for a Jenny Wren.

In matrimonial affairs "make haste slowly." If you're hungry for something to love, find a stray kitten.—A Grass Widow.

Dear Aunt Hannah—I have a lady friend who is of upright character and a good girl in every way. She is a splendid housekeeper and has all the attributes that go to make true womanhood. My folks object to my marrying this girl for the reason that she has a pretty face. She is strong and active and is popular in this locality where she has lived so long. What do you advise me to do? I like a pretty face as well as any one.—A Bachelor.

Reply—Your letter is a little queer and not easy to answer. I have never before heard that a pretty face was objectionable in a young woman, or in fact in any person. Therefore, if the only objection your people have to this girl is her pretty face they should be ruled out of court as not having made out a case. It is true that beauty is sometimes a fatal gift. A girl who is beautiful should be endowed with more sense than a girl who is not beautiful, for she will have more temptations to contend with. There are many kinds of beauty. There is the doll face beauty which does not indicate character or strength of mind, or strength of any kind, but the girl you speak of does not seem to be of this class but seems to be a girl of character. Doll faced beauties are not admired by people of good sense. Then there are faces made beautiful by the soul which shines through those faces; that is by the sunshine, the kindness of heart of the owner of the face. Remember that beauty is short lived. Therefore, do not marry for beauty alone, for the time will come when that beautiful face will be wrinkled, and the hair will turn gray, and when the beauty will have vanished.

Dear Aunt Hannah—I am in love with a girl only eighteen years old. I am nearly fifty years old and not in very good health. I ask your advice. This girl loves me now she says, but will she always love me? She has known and loved me since she was seven years old. I am naturally kind and industrious, and am strictly temperate in all things.—Subscriber.

Reply—I would gladly give you definite advice were it possible, but it is impossible. All I can do is to reply in a general way, not knowing you personally or the young lady. As a rule a marriage between a girl eighteen years old and a man fifty years old is not likely to be so happy a marriage as where the couple are more nearly of the same age. I have just returned from visiting married friends. The wife when she married, was twenty years old, and the husband was forty. He was then a handsome man and she an attractive woman. Now the husband is eighty-five years old and the wife has no gray hairs, is rosy-cheeked, and is still attractive. The wife must now care for this aged husband and is often kept awake a large portion of the night attending to him. While she loves this aged husband there can be no doubt she wishes he was younger and strong enough to care for himself. This is the

point I am trying to get at. The young girl who marries you will have to take care of you when you are old, while she is yet a young and attractive woman. The sacrifice will be on her side, not on yours. But further than this, it is not so natural for young people to love older people as it is to love those who are more nearly their own age, therefore, there is danger that this young girl may fall in love with some younger man after she has married you. Notwithstanding that what I have said bears against your marrying so young a girl, I have known instances where men of fifty, or even older men, have married young women, and have lived happily with them thereafter. So you may see that I am not attempting to decide the matter positively. I could not wisely do that, knowing so little about either you or the girl you so greatly admire.

Few persons know what is meant by "size" in the matter of coats, shoes, etc. A size in a coat is an inch, in underwear two inches, a sock one inch, in a collar half an inch, in gloves one-quarter of an inch, and hats one-eighth of an inch.

Never Neglect Constipation.

It means too much misery and piling up of disease for all parts of the body. death often starts with constipation. The clogging of the bowels forces poisons through the intestines into the blood. All sorts of diseases commence that way. Most common complaints are dyspepsia, indigestion, catarrh of the stomach, liver complaint, kidney trouble, headaches, etc. The bowels must be relieved, but not with cathartics or purgatives. They weaken and aggravate the disease. Use Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine instead. It is a tonic laxative of the highest order. It builds up and adds new strength and vigor. It assists the bowels to move themselves naturally and healthfully without medicine. One small dose a day will cure any case, and remove the cause of the trouble. It is not a patent nostrum. The list of ingredients goes with every package with explanation of their action. It is not simply a temporary relief, it is a permanent cure. Try it. A free sample bottle for the asking. Vernal Remedy Co., 26 Seneca Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Form 127

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THE PRICE OF FRUIT

is always better when it is sent to market in Bushel Shipping Crates than when sent in barrels. It looks better in crates; keeps better and fruit dealers and consumers will pay more for it and buy more of it. Crates are cheaper than baskets or barrels and better than either.

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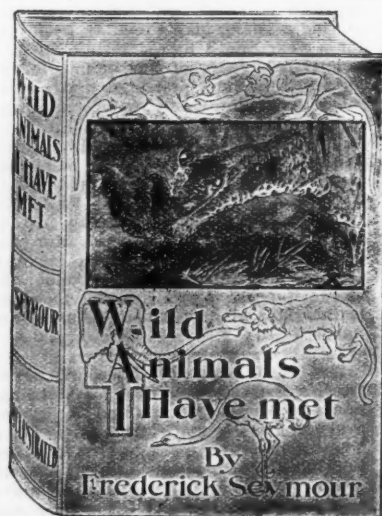
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REYNOLDS
EXPERIENCE in
HORTICULTURE.

EXAGGERATION OF CLIMATIC DAM-
AGES.

I am confident that horticulturists and agriculturists are wont to cause themselves unnecessary unhappiness by over-estimating the damages caused by unfavorable weather, frosts, drouths, floods, etc. The spring months and the month of June were marked by extremes of temperature and by lack of precipitation. First, the effects of frosts, in the early part of May were greatly exaggerated. We were told that strawberries, and other small fruits, cherries, plums, peaches, pears, all fruits but apples, were greatly damaged, almost total failures. Then followed the drouth, extending from the middle of April to the seventh of June, and newspapers were filled with pessimistic cries of impending famine. It certainly was the most early drouth that I can recall, coming when grass and winter grain are commencing spring growth and spring grains and vegetables are being sown or planted and plentiful moisture is needed to cause germination and rapid vegetation. It caused general alarm, and pessimists fairly gloated over coming disaster. We were told that it was impossible to plow heavy soils, that grass and wheat were not growing, oats and corn were not sprouting and that our milk supply must soon fail for the lack of pasture and the growth of other kinds of fodder. A phenomenon that I observed during the very dry month of May on my own grounds, was somewhat puzzling, namely: the trees, shrubs, vines and plants that were well rooted made a much larger growth than they did in previous years, showing that there was an abundance of moisture in the subsoil, probably stored up by the superabundance of rainfall last year, and now appropriated. Dwarf pear trees that made no new growth last year, made a fine growth and have a good show of fruit. A Napoleon Bigarreau cherry bore more fruit than for the three past years, and it hung on through repeated rains until fully ripe without any show of fungus, and I sold what we did not want for eight cents a pound.

Quite early in June I was surprised to see fine, ripe, strawberries coming into market from the town of Webster and they did not show a symptom of drouth. To be sure they were mostly Corsicans and they were very large and fine. On the 18th of June I paid a visit to Mr. Johnston, near Shortsville, Ontario, and on the way on the stiff clay soil in the vicinity of Canandaigua I saw some of the worst effects of the drouth I have yet seen. Oats had come up only in spots, wheat was a light crop, pasture was short and meadows were short and thin. When we reached the mellow, sandy loam soil, west of Shortsville but little evidence of the drouth was visible. Wheat was really good, oats gave promise of an average crop and corn was up and being cultivated. Walking over Mr. Johnston's place, which is a sandy loam on a quicksand and subsoil, I was impressed with the luxuriant appearance of nearly every species of vegetation. He keeps a number of cows and sells their milk besides being engaged to some extent in horticulture. His plots of alfalfa, timothy, clover and oats and peas, for selling were quite flourishing and did not indicate that the cows would go dry for want of feed. His plantation of Corsican strawberries, although they had been thinned out some by May frosts, were bearing quite well and the berries were fine, but other varieties of strawberries, Marshall, McKinley, Brandywine, William Belt, Glen Mary, etc., were pretty near failures, owing probably to frosts and drouth. There was some very small fruit from the later blossoms, but they did not promise much. He had set an acre, mainly Corsicans, the past spring and they had made a good stand and were growing finely. I suspect that the extreme vigor and hardness of the Corsican plants account for the better production of that variety. When I first saw the berry, a few years since, I was greatly impressed by its superior vigor. It was a very dry time and it had been planted on a dry clay sidehill, yet it was growing finely, while other varieties had a hard struggle to live. Another word may be said in its favor, it does not set more berries than it can carry through to good size, while some will set so many that only the first pickings will be large and later pickings will be small. That grand old time berry, Triomphe d'Gand, was of the latter kind while Jucunda was of the former kind.—P. C. Reynolds.

The bass drum may not produce good music, but it drowns a lot of bad music.

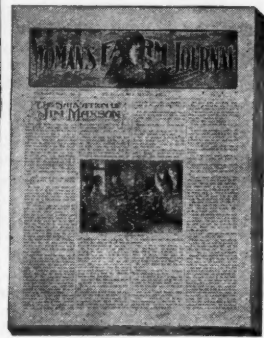


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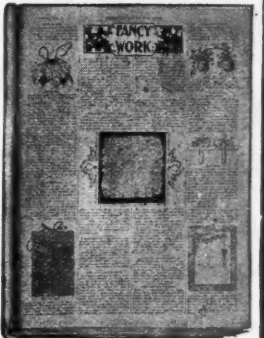
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THE WOMAN'S FARM JOURNAL,
109 Journal Building, ST. LOUIS, MO.



Perplexed.

Last night I kissed her in the hall—
My promised wife.
She said, "Now tell me truly this—
Another girl did you e'er kiss
In all your life?"

I gazed down in her pleading face
And told her, "No."
Now, why did she, with pensive sigh,
And sad look in her soft blue eye,
Say, "I thought so?"

The game she gave me, you'll admit,
Was pretty stiff,
And as I homeward went my way
And thought on what I'd heard her say,
I wondered if—

—Boston Beacon.

"The narrowness of their horizon may prepare us to understand their religion. Here they have distinctly degenerated; they have lost the great Protestant idea that a minister must be an educated man. Ignorance makes men positive, and the barriers of orthodoxy have been raised to a very commanding height. The habit of literal interpretation has raised up many companions of the doctrine of a flat earth. 'Dew yeou perpose to take Joshuar Inter yeor leetle school and learn him the shape of the yearth? Don't the Bible tells us that the yearth's got eends an' foundations an' corners? And that the sun runs from one eend on hit ter the other? Let God be true and every man a liar!'"

The few representatives of this obscure people who have made their way to regions of greater opportunities have shown no mean native endowment. Lincoln himself is an example. How the mountains are to be enlightened, however, is a double problem—first as to means, and secondly, as to the method. The first question is one of philanthropy, and the second question is one of pedagogics. There could not be a clearer call for the intervention of intelligent, patriotic assistance. We are sometimes remonstrated with for breaking in upon this Arcadian simplicity, and we have had our own misgivings. But it must be remembered that ruthless change is knocking at the door of every mountain."

President Roosevelt repeated at Omaha yesterday a warning that needs to be given frequently: "Any man who tries to excite class hatred, sectional hate, hate of creeds, any kind of hatred in the community, though he may affect to do it in the interest of the class he is addressing, is, in the long run, with absolute certainty, that class's worst enemy. In the long run and as a whole," he added, "we are going to go up or down together." If the demagogues, guilty of this grave offense, would only remember that their own welfare is involved in that of every other class in the community, they would see that self-interest enjoined upon them desistance. Either they think that they can escape the wreck that they are trying to make, or they are content to suffer from it if they can only see the persons whom they regard as their enemies suffer at the same time and in the same manner. In no other way can be explained rationally the conduct that the president felt himself called upon to reprobate so severely and justly.

I would plan my work two or three years ahead, and employ enough help to do everything well and at the right time to secure the best results. Every thing done in this way yields a profit and a great deal of pleasure. I put a great deal of time on fitting the land. I want the oxygen of the air to come in contact with every soil grain to render the plant foods soluble and immediately available for the use of the plants so they shall never get hungry.

What's the use of having trouble when there are so many people anxious to borrow it?—New York Telegraph.

A frying pan becomes a chafing dish after it gets into society.—Atchison Globe.

The man with "untold wealth" is the one who dodges the tax assessor.—Philadelphia Record.

"I thought you intended to preach on the evils of profanity this morning," said the minister's wife, after the sermon. "Why did you change your mind?"

"I dropped my collar button while dressing for church, my dear, and I didn't feel that I could conscientiously do the subject justice."—Wood's Guide.

"Isn't that merely idle gossip?"

"Gossip, my dear," answered Miss Cayenne, "is never idle. It is the most industrious thing on earth."—Washington Star.

If blessings never come singly, how can there be such a thing as single blessedness?—New Haven Chronicle.

"What you need," the doctor told him, "is more sleep."

"I know it," said the haggard man, "but how am I going to get it? There's a baby on the floor above us that's cutting teeth and a family with a phonograph on the floor below us."—Chicago Tribune.

"Do you know what I believe is the solution? I believe that these large gatherings on the thoroughfares incite a street madness that is never found in the isolated individual. The crowd thinks of nothing but to spend money. It doesn't matter what is up for sale. It's the fact that there is an opportunity to pass over the coins that counts."

"That the crowd is seized by a mild spell of insanity is demonstrated at fires, runaways and the like. A horse tears down the street. You, or I, standing alone would approach the curb and watch the animal dash by. But let there be a crowd on the street and nine out of every ten will climb a lamppost, or rush into a store, when really there is no danger whatever. The same streak asserts itself in the mob in times of a riot, only in an extreme degree. The mob will do many things that the individual would never dream of doing. In short, when many people come together the balance wheel is lost, and mischief or extravagance will be indulged in while the spell lasts."

Montmorency is a very large, light-red, long-stemmed cherry, flattened on the ends, flesh more solid than in the Richmond, and of about the same flavor, says J. F. Cecil of Kansas. The tree is a strong, erect and symmetrical grower, and, all points considered, it is with me the hardest of all. I have found young trees unproductive; but Mr. Bailey, of Cornell, claims it to be a bearer of great crops of fruit, even outdoing the English Morello when in full bearing, which is a year or two later than that variety. He refers to a Mr. Scoon, who considered a crop of eight to ten tons a good one from his 800 trees, and, selling at 5 cents a pound, brings \$1 per tree or \$130 per acre from trees set eight years.

Stole or Rund Away.—Been loose him bout two tree weeks, hees almost black and white dog him tail cut off pretty close to my body somebody find her keep it I belong to him.—Joe Bordeaux.



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BIG WAGES—Our Famous **Paritan Water Still**, a wonderful invention—best Filters. 75,000 already sold. Demand enormous. Everybody buys. Over the kitchen stove it furnishes plenty of distilled, aerated, delicious, Pure Water. Only method—save lives and Dr. bills; prevents typhoid, malaria fevers, cures disease. Write for Booklet, New Plan, Terms, etc. **FREE**. Address: **Harrison Mfg. Co., 15 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.**



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THE KING OF HARROWS.

CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION CUTAWAY.

Makes plant food quick of toughest sod. Perfect connection with sub-soil water. May 23, 1903, in the drought, no rain for forty days, cold, had every way. Clark's grass field will now cut two tons to the acre, July 1st will surely cut five. If you doubt it come and see.

Send for circular.
Cutaway Harrow Co., Higganum, Conn.
Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



HEAVES CAN BE CURED

We have a guaranteed cure for Heaves, Coughs and Colds. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded. One package by mail, 60c. 12 pkgs. by ex. with written guarantee to cure, \$5. **Wilbur Stock Food Co., 72 3d St., Milwaukee, Wis.**



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WE'LL PAY THE FREIGHT

and send 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tire on, - \$7.95 With Rubber Tires, \$15.00. 1 mfg. wheels \$4 to 6 in. tread. Top Buggies, \$25.75; Harness, \$5.00. Write for catalogue. Learn how to buy vehicles and parts direct. **Wagon Umbrella FREE. W. M. BOOB, Cincinnati, O.**



DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR

DUBY'S OZARK HERB restores gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. **IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP**, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs and flowers. It costs **ONLY 25 CENTS TO MAKE ONE PINT**. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. Full size package sent by mail for 25 cents. **OZARK HERB COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.**

Some Up to Date Fashions

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

4446—The quantity of material required for the medium size is for blouse 3½ yards 21 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide; for bolero 1½ yards 21 inches wide, 1½ yards 32 inches wide, or ¾ yards 44 inches wide, or 14½ yards of ribbon 1½ inches wide.



4446 Blouse and Bolero 32 to 40 bust.



4447 Night Gown, 32 to 40 bust.

4447—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5½ yards 36 inches wide, with ¾ yards of insertion and 2½ yards of edging to trim, as illustrated.



4448 Coffee Coat, 32 to 40 bust.

4448—The quantity of plain material required for the medium size is 3½ yards of flouncing 21 inches wide with 2 yards 9 inches wide, or ¾ yards of material 36 inches wide.

4444—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6½ yards 27 inches wide, ¾ yards 44 inches wide or ¾ yards 52 inches wide.



4444 Tucked Jacket, 32 to 40 bust.



4449 Tucked Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.

4449—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 21 inches wide, ¾ yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 32 inches wide or ¾ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yards of all-over lace.

4443—The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 2½ yards 27 inches wide, or 2 yards 36 inches wide, with 5½ yards of embroidery to trim, as illustrated.



4443 Child's Pinafore, 2 to 6 yrs.



4450 Shirred Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

4450—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 10 yards 21 inches wide, 7½ yards 32 inches wide or 5 yards 44 inches wide.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Grapes are perhaps the most digestible of any of the fruits. The tonic qualities of unfermented grape juice are well known. Grapes, as an article of diet, with only a little dry bread by way of a "filler," are said to work wonders for thin, anaemic people whose digestions are out of order through worry or overwork.



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FREE. This heart is Solid Sterling Silver 925-1000 fine warranted. Pin has a turquoise stone in center. We will send one sample FREE to each family in the United States who sends a two-cent stamp to pay postage. Address LYNN & CO., 48 Bond St., New York.

Song of the Rain.

I am come lately through the dripping woods
And my hair is wet with falling rain.
But I am glad of rain: I was born in the West—
Would I might know the salt sea mists again.

I am come lately through the darkling woods
And scarce could see the boughs before my face.
I am glad of darkness: I was born in the night,
And in the dark the bravest dreams have place.

I will go back into the silent woods,
They are quick with dreams and wet with falling rain.
My heart is glad of rain: I was born in the West—
Would I might know the salt sea mists again.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

An Unnamed Strawberry.

Twenty-five Dollars Offered for a Name.

A strawberry grower at Mount Morris, N. Y., some years ago discovered a valuable new strawberry growing upon his place. After testing this variety he destroyed all other varieties and thereafter has planted nothing but this new one. He has secured each year an immense crop of large and handsome berries from this new variety which he has sold in the local market at prices far above those of ordinary strawberries. Not only is this new variety very vigorous and productive and the fruit large, but the quality is superior, having a rich pineapple flavor.

Some time ago our Mr. C. A. Green made a visit to Mount Morris to inspect this strawberry in bearing. He was delighted with what he saw there. We have kept watch of this strawberry for four or five years. Nearly two years ago we purchased all interests in the new strawberry and planted the entire stock of plants at Green's fruit farm. Last year this variety bore fruit on our grounds, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is of great value. This new strawberry has not yet been named. We offer a prize of \$25 for the best name suggested. No person is entitled to suggest a name unless he is a full paid up subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower. If you are not a subscriber send in your subscription now and suggest a name. Some one will get \$25 from us for a name.

Green's Fruit Grower,
Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. E. Ruleman, Lockport, N. Y., is growing a plant called Tarragon. The French name of this plant is Estarragon. He says this plant gives the most desirable flavor to all kinds of pickles and is used as a flavoring for pickles. It grows in a plant like sage and the leaves and stems are used in flavoring. He says the best and the poorest market products are always salable at Buffalo, N. Y., market. It is the medium grade that is of slow sale.

Billings—"A fellow snatched my vest chain and ran away with it last evening." Wilson—"That so? Well, you will now be able to sympathize with me when I tell you how hard it is to keep anything on my stomach."—Boston "Transcript."

Fresh men usually tell stale stories.

Notes from Green's Fruit Farm.

Strawberry picking opened up eleven days earlier than last year and two days earlier than any year noted for the past fifteen years. This may be accounted for by the fact that there were no late spring frosts severe enough to blast the early blossoms, and the weather generally was extremely dry. One of the first patches to warrant picking was of Senator Dunlap, which was first picked June 6th. This patch, comprising about one-eighth of an acre, was seen out on July 2d of last year, plants being taken from the fruit rows, all berries pulled off and care taken in setting them. Many would not believe that plants set at this late date would live, but they not only lived but made good growth and a nice lot of young plants, and yielded a good crop of fine fruit this season. Strawberries everywhere on light soils suffered owing to the drought, but our fields being largely on medium to heavy soil were not affected as much as some, and the showers in June came early enough to help the crop out. Never before has there been noticed such a heavy setting of fruit.

Four-fifths of the farmers around here are without a row of strawberries, raspberries or blackberries on their farms. The majority of farmers boast nothing in the fruit tree line except an apple orchard, and maybe one or two cherry trees near the house, but W. B. Miller, who owns one of the best farms around here, prides himself (and justly too) in having a peach orchard that even J. H. Hale would be much pleased with. It is immense, not in the size of the orchard but in the uniformity of the trees, the healthy foliage and the abundance of the crop of peaches in sight. This same gentleman has a good sized strawberry patch every season, and berries for the old and young, for the month man and the day man, two or three times a day. Mr. Miller knows a good thing when he sees it and would not think of living without an abundance of fresh fruit produced on his own grounds. He was looking over our strawberries the other day, was much impressed with the Corsican.

To-day, June 19th, we are busy getting in several acres of cowpeas for land enrichment, and two or three acres of German millet, which we expect to harvest in season. Millet gives us the biggest cutting of anything we have tried for summer sowing, and helps surprisingly in making up for a light hay crop. Horses like it. An acre of Dwarf Essex Rape is put in to-day, too; this makes good feed for the poultryman to feed to the chicks.

Sweet cherries are selling well this season, 7 to 8 cents per quart is being realized after paying express and commission house charges. A row of Black Tartarian, Governor Wood and Napoleon that, owing to spring frosts, bugs, etc., had ceased to be an attraction, and had been condemned for firewood last winter, but which, owing to press of work were left standing, are now yielding a profitable crop.—E. H. B.

Malt Extract Tonic.—Crushed malt 1 pint, hot water 3 pints.

Mix and macerate for four hours, then strain and add 1 pint of sherry wine.

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